

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

The roots of security

Two assassination attempts on a President notable for restoring goodwill to American Government. Whatever their murky motivations, they should jolt Americans into fresh scrutiny of the practical means to protect their leaders — and of the strain of sickness and disorder in their society that encourages violent acts.

The motive for this process should not be fear, as Mr. Ford admirably recognizes in refusing to let aberrant deeds cut him off from the American people. Indeed, fear would be incompatible with the truly practical bases for solving both the daily problem of security and the pervasive problem of the health of the society. These truly practical bases are simply — and profoundly — wisdom, truth, and love.

When a national and world leader can come so close to being shot by known suspicious characters, it is plainly wise to reduce the circumstances for such potential tragedy. Mr. Ford can still give his speeches and shake plenty of hands under conditions of effective crowd control. And television makes possible the sharing of this visibility with the whole country.

But there is no necessity for him to expose himself to open and close-quarter situations where nearby milling spectators invite and facilitate the presence of would-be attackers. Technical measures, such as the use of bullet-proof shielding and clothing, should be expanded where feasible.

But no matter how wise the precautions,

they must be accompanied by the more fundamental process of recognizing and rooting out the sickness in society that would call for such efforts even if not so grimly dramatized by recent events. And here is where to wisdom must be added those qualities of truth and love.

The danger instead is that those grim events are being exploited by the media in such a way as to foster the sickness, to invite emulation, to treat actual crime with the callous sensationalism bestowed on fictional crime all over the TV spectrum. The combined onslaught raises the sad prospect of a society or at least a segment of it descended to violence, conditioned to accepting it as the solution of all problems, and unaltered to the contribution made by an individual's numbed state of mind to the shortcomings of the whole tone of American society.

This tone has been damaged by lack of truth and love at almost every level and in almost every sphere. Abuses of government and business jostle abuses of public employment to the point where those charged with fire safety, law enforcement, and instruction of the young exemplify defiance of the law in seeking ends which, however justified, demand means in keeping with public responsibilities.

Yet it must also be recognized that the present negative impression of America, inflated by the media, represents only a minority of Americans. The majority remain principled in their own lives and heartily support the housecleaning of American institutions in recent years.

This President Ford was absolutely right when in Dallas — with all its overtones of tragedy — he said, "I've had it" with what he called the "self-fulfilling prophecy of doom for America." He challenged those who say "everything is falling apart, how the quality of life is sliding downhill."

Spirit of Helsinki

Secret military maneuvers by Warsaw Pact countries contradict "the Helsinki spirit" at the very time that spreading this spirit nominally remains the prime foreign policy objective of the Soviet Union.

These maneuvers apparently involve slightly fewer than 25,000 men, and thus technically remain below the level of maneuvers for which the Helsinki participants promised to give 21 days notice "on a voluntary basis." But they clearly violate the spirit of the accord — which, by contrast, is supported by NATO announcement of full maneuvers well in advance.

A more publicized example of where the Helsinki spirit has not prevailed is the trouble faced by Soviet chess master Boris Spassky in seeking to marry a Frenchwoman. The Helsinki accords specifically call on signatories to make it easier for citizens to marry foreigners.

The easing of restrictions on marriage, travel, and other individual freedoms was urged on the Communist countries by Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson in the first visit by a British prime minister to Eastern Europe since World War II.

But Moscow emphasizes that all of the Helsinki declarations — including security of frontiers, improved trade, and promotion of détente — were intended to have equal weight. It deplores what it regards as vast Western overemphasis on the freer flow of persons and ideas between countries. As for American complaints of violations of human rights by the Soviet Union, a recent article in the government newspaper *Izvestia* suggested to the United States: "Physician, heal thyself."

It must be plain to the world that the upheavals in the U.S. over protecting individual rights actually exemplify an extraordinary effort to heal itself.

This progress in the Soviet Union, too, must be recognized, as in the recent reported decision to provide multiple-entry visas to American journalists in keeping with the Helsinki accords. The U.S. would then surely respond by lifting its reciprocal restriction. Here a little, there a little could turn into much here, and much there — thus encouraging the spread of the Helsinki spirit to Asia and elsewhere.

Lebanon's trial

The achievement of a cease-fire in Lebanon's devastating civil strife did not represent a reconciliation between the warring Christian and Muslim factions. But Syria's peace-seeking role in the arrangements has to be applauded in the interests of preventing the local conflagration from spreading into a regional disaster.

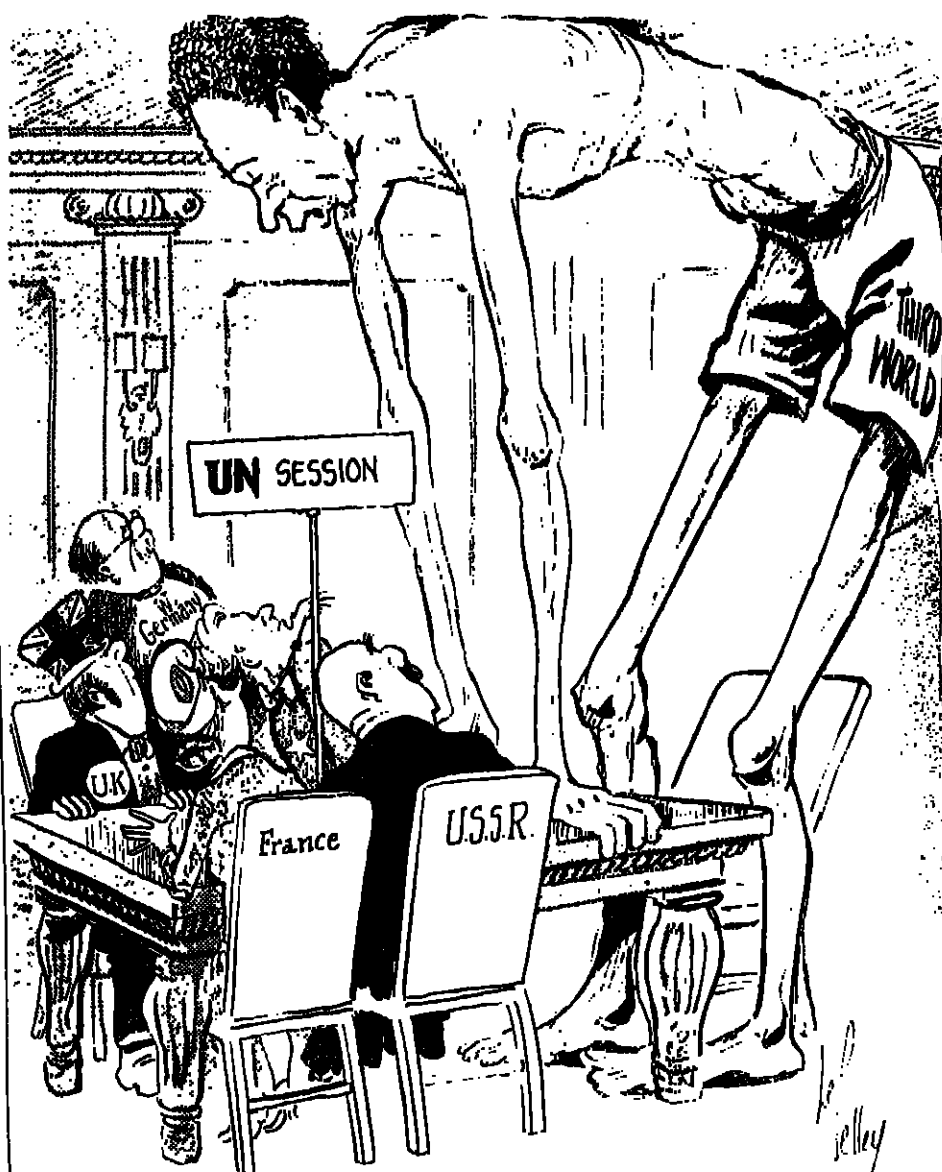
Already some businesses are pulling out of Lebanon, whose location and free-market status have made it a flourishing Mideast trade center. Israel and Egypt have understandably expressed concern about the potential regional impact of Lebanon's internal troubles.

These are seen by Syria as potentially working to Israel's advantage in the delicate balance of Mideast power. Israel said it would not intervene so long as the fighting involves only Lebanese forces. The consequences could be dangerous if neighboring Syria were to consider any increase in Lebanese strife such a threat to its own stability as to call for Syrian military intervention.

It is clearly in the interest of all to keep the conflict a purely internal affair and indeed to prevent its perennial violence through reducing its political causes. These involve the disparity between the organization of the Lebanese Government according to the covenant of 1943 and the changed population mix three decades later. In brief, the Christians are still designated to hold the balance of governmental power as in the days when they constituted a majority of the population — but now the Muslims have become the majority. The economic balance of power also belongs to the Christians.

Steps toward ameliorating the situation are necessary to cut back the conditions for recurring strife. Meanwhile, the surrounding Mideast powers must be as judicious as Syria has been so far in making plain that they are concerned with peace in Lebanon — while taking care that they do not prolong or inflame the conflict for individual ends that could only wind up to be self-defeating.

"I thought there would be something to eat"



The Christian Science Monitor

Readers write

Anti-British bias?

I should like to support the remarks of your correspondents in your recent issue that Francis Renny has perhaps some anti-British bias.

We, in this country, are experiencing a difficult period and I suggest that the murky stream is being stirred in which the less desirable traits in our makeup are being brought to the surface, to be replaced, we hope, by some of those qualities which have made our past not inglorious.

Perhaps Mr. Renny would refresh his memory on some of these points and remember that the function is to "Bless all mankind." We do not mind criticism but, please, let it be constructive.

Cheltenham, England Leslie A. Dunce

Capitalism's achievements

A reader's letter protesting a seeming anti-British bias in an article by Mr. Francis Renny prompts me to tell you that I, too, wrote such a letter, but thought better of sending it. Mr. Renny had been reporting a Trades Unions Congress belief (or proposition) that "capitalism had failed." He made no comment.

Since Karl Marx and his cronies were given shelter in England they did not cease to disrupt, to agitate and undermine the industrial scene here. American capital nevertheless financed the Russian Revolution. Despite the advanced German machinery handed over to Russia at the end of the last war, her advantageous trade agreements with her subjugated countries, and technical know-how supplied by the West, Russia has been unable to feed her people and we have seen the recent huge sales of corn and butter made to her.

Capitalism has provided a better standard of living for its workers than has communism, despite the fact that communism has dis-

rupted our factories causing untold loss of production and has caused incalculable wastage of national resources all over the world through aggression and the fear of aggression.

Mr. Renny does your readers no service when he leaves them with the impression that "capitalism has failed" whether this was his intention or not.

London Elizabeth D. Needham

It's the system

I was interested in Ruth Koch's letter regarding the article "Britain: isolated island of class," which you published recently. I did not interpret this article as "blaming the plight of the country on the upper class" as she did, but rather as blaming the class system, which has always been so strong in Britain, and still is.

It occurs to me that we should ask ourselves if the bad relations that exist between management and workers in so much of industry in this country is the result of this class division, and the reason why "British workmanship has gone down the drain" and how it is that management in industry in other countries (particularly those that are Social Democrats) are able to get their workers to achieve so much more than the British work force does.

I don't find the "boys from Eton" quite insignificant, but an example of a despotic hidden social evil in this country which the Christian ethic can uncover and destroy.

Therefore I am grateful to the Monitor for publishing Mr. Renny's thought-provoking article.

Oxford, Surrey, England Neale Brown

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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Hirohito reviews Virginia militia on arrival in U.S.

Hirohito: Emperor in a dark gray suit

Emperor Hirohito began a 15-day visit to the United States last Tuesday.

By Melvin Maddocks
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo There is only one problem with seeing the Emperor in the United States. He is as out of context as the figurehead on a prow sailing across the Pacific minus the ship behind it.

In the center of Tokyo, with its concrete-and-glass buildings and its traffic patterns to make Los Angeles drivers turn pale, stands a moat sided by an enormous and ancient stone wall. Across a bridge planting above white swans, through a barricaded gate guarded by uniformed sentries a road leads to a sort of compound known as the Imperial Household Agency, populated by over a thousand members, from stableboys to a Grand Steward in charge of protocol. Here lacquered carriages still travel on a network of roadways, major documents (the Emperor signs 1,300 a year) are written with brush and ink, and telephones are answered: "I shall fulfill your honorable wish."

In this world-within-a-world — and perhaps only here — Hirohito, 124th Emperor of Japan in a line descending almost 26½ centuries, is in context, or most nearly so.

On a hot September day, just before the Emperor left for the United States, two minibusesloads of American journalists crossed the moat with his languid swans (head tucked on wing), passed muster with the slightly suspicious sentries, and drove slowly into the grounds where gardeners with straw hats were watering the scorch-edged lawns.

In the Chakky-no-ma room of the Imperial Palace the Emperor gave the press a half-hour audience. A sliding-panel wall dramatically admitted His Majesty, who sat in front of the painting of a No actor miming with red wig and even redder tongue the incarnation of a lion. Yet even on this exquisitely arranged stage the 20th century intruded. Rude questions were asked: "Trivial ones, like, 'We understand that one of your favorite American television programs is 'Columbo.' Can you tell us why?' " Soberer ones, like: "How long before the attack on Pearl Harbor were you aware of the plan to attack and did you approve of the plans?"

Oil price rise— it could have been worse

By Joseph C. Harach
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On the surface and in headlines, the most important single piece of news lately did not sound cheering or encouraging to the people of the industrial democracies. The price of crude oil is to go up by another 10 percent. It means higher prices at the gasoline pump, and at the power-generating plants which depend on oil. It means another fillip for inflation. It means that people in the oil-importing countries will again feel that they have been aggrieved by the oil-exporting countries which took their higher-price decision in a meeting in Vienna.

Also, that higher price for oil underlines again the dependency of the industrial countries on oil which in turn explains so many things they do.

The Emperor of Japan is making his first official visit to the United States in part because his country and the United States share dependence on imported oil and hence need the better to coordinate their foreign policies.

The American government is having no part in the general condemnation of Spain which has swept over Western Europe following the execution in Spain of Basque nationalists and left-wing extremists. The reason is obvious. Spain lies along the supply line from the oil fields of the Middle East to North America. Washington will find a way to forgive or overlook anything Generalissimo Franco does in Spain — provided it keeps its military and naval bases in Spain.

But having said all of the above, the fact remains that the oil-exporting countries might even be congratulated on their enlightenment in raising their prices by only 10 percent.

They had a case for boosting their prices. The prices of everything they buy have gone up by more than 10 percent since their oil prices were last fixed. The experts argue about how much the rise of their import prices has been. The Shah of Iran thinks it has been 25 percent. Western experts put the figure lower. But all agree that the oil exporters have been getting declining value for their oil.

There was never any doubt about what the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would do at its recent meeting in Vienna. There was bound to be a rise in the price of oil to offset the rise in the prices of things the oil exporters buy. Most of the Western experts braced themselves for a rise of perhaps 15 percent. The lowest figure they talked about was 12 percent. In the end it came out at only 10 percent.

Dark days ahead for Franco's Spain

By Richard Mowrer

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid More summary trials before military courts, more executions — and more defiance of the regime by political fanatics. That is the outlook in Spain as the country enters the 40th year of authoritarian rule under Gen. Francisco Franco.

A few hours before a massive government-sponsored rally in Madrid Wednesday marking the 39th anniversary of the Caudillo's accession to power, terrorists struck again in the capital itself, killing three policemen and gravely wounding a fourth.

So far this year 18 members of the regime's security forces have been deliberately murdered by Basque and Marxist revolutionaries.

The government's determination to carry on its hard-line policy of repression was signaled on the eve of the anniversary by Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro.

In a televised speech to the nation the Premier said: "The government has acted and will continue to act in the firm and serene

Aftermath of executions page 3

certainly that it is doing its duty." Nor, he said, would it be intimidated by foreign pressures, which he described as "hypocritical" and "intolerable."

After an emergency Cabinet meeting last Monday, called to discuss the protest exodus from Madrid of the Ambassadors of 12 European countries, a statement was issued rejecting foreign denunciations "with total energy."

The regime has mounted an all-out campaign to rally the Spanish people behind it by stressing the theme of "national dignity" in the face of "meddling and denigration" from abroad.

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Searching for assassins

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The vast scope of the task of protecting President Ford was unveiled this week at a Senate subcommittee hearing exploring the effectiveness of the Secret Service in the wake of two assassination attempts on President Ford in 17 days.

The peek inside the executive branch's security net came as Mr. Ford began a two-day trip to Chicago and Omaha and as the Secret Service began protecting five leading Democratic presidential candidates — five months earlier than usual.

Fall-safe protection of the President "can never be totally achieved," testified Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, who oversees the Secret Service, because it remains "a very inexact science."

Some of the challenges: • None of the assassins, both actual and would-be, of recent years — Lee Harvey Oswald [President John F. Kennedy], James Earl Ray [the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.], Sirhan B. Sirhan [Sen. Robert F. Kennedy], Arthur Bremer [Gov. George C. Wallace], Lynette Alice Fromme and Sara Jane Moore [President Ford] — appeared on any of the Secret Service's list of potential security threats, officials conceded.

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How Moscow woos third-world students

By Paul Wohl
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union can claim a significant success for its Africa policy by the accession to power in newly independent Mozambique of a Marxist government headed by Moscow-trained Samora Machel.

Mr. Machel is a graduate of the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, named for the nationalist leader of the former Belgian Congo who was murdered in 1961.

Mozambique, situated at the channel separating Africa and the island of Madagascar, has several good ports that could conceivably become avail-

able to the Soviet Union's Indian Ocean fleet.

Already Soviet influence is strong in Somalia on the Horn of Africa. And Madagascar, hitherto closed to the Soviets, now calls itself a socialist republic.

Lumumba University, originally the Friendship University, has nearly 6,000 African, Asian, and Latin American students. Each year about 300 African students are graduated there. Another 70 or so Africans graduate every year from colleges and universities in the Soviet Union.

One of the biggest contingents comes from Nigeria in western Africa, which has more than 1,000 stu-

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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Harnessing the Nile

Huge irrigation schemes in the Sudan promise to transform millions of acres into the breadbasket of the Arab world.

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FOCUS

Pick-your-own-fruit farms spread

By Diane E. Perkins

This harvest season, farmers across America are opening their fields for people who want to don a pair of blue jeans and gather their own fresh fruit.

"Pick-your-own" farms are what they are called in California, "pick-your-own-fruit" farms in New England. But the concept is the same: the meeting of producer and consumer face to face for a fresher, cheaper product.

In April it was producer direct to consumer with cheese, potatoes, and meat. Since then it's been blueberries, cherries,

strawberries, and a lot of other crops and now apples.

One California farmer says, "We're selling apples for 8 cents to 14 cents a pound, while the stores charge 29 cents to 39 cents." Professional labor and processing costs make the difference.

Though nationwide figures are not available, pick-your-own-fruit farms appear to be growing in popularity across the country.

In one New England area of 310 fruit farms where some 450 professional pickers

worked 11 years ago, today only 50 remain. The drop is attributed to the rise in pick-your-own harvests.

"Historically, pick-your-own-fruit farms were salvage operations," says Dr. J. W. Courter, a professor in the agricultural department at the University of Illinois who has just completed an extensive survey of pick your own farms and is writing a handbook for farmers on the subject. But today high labor costs are making them a primary method with professional pickers doing the salvaging, he says.

The U.S. Department of Labor recently required farmers in some areas to guarantee round-trip fare and paid holidays for migrant workers. This together with increased wages and the high cost of picking and packing machinery, says Dr. Courter, is likely to force more farmers to switch to pick your own operations.

Down Under politics aren't boring

By Denis Warner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney
Australians used to be bored stiff by politics. From 1949 until 1972, when the Australian Labor Party took office, Sir Robert Menzies and his heirs in the Liberal and Country parties ran the Australian government like the curators of a well-established and orderly botanical garden.

Everyone expected the plants to be cultivated, fertilized, watered and pruned and no one paid much heed to the process. Australia was prosperous. There was little or no

The American alliance was preserved as the cornerstone of Australian foreign policy, but Washington reacted with astonishment, and sometimes dismay, as Prime Minister Gough Whitlam dashed off in new and sometimes unpredictable directions.

On the home front, the government came into office on a platform of reform, and suddenly areas of long neglect had top priority. Millions were spent on education, the arts, aborigines and social welfare, and for a year or so the electorate loved it.

Cushioned against imported inflation by near self-sufficiency in oil and by three major revaluations of the Australian currency against the U.S. dollar, there seemed to be no limit to the country's wealth, or to schemes the government could devise for its more equitable distribution.

Of course, there was, and today all the ills that have beset other developed societies have overtaken Australia. Unrestrained demands for higher wages have helped to push inflation toward the 20 percent mark and unemployment is nearing 5 percent (not high by the standards of acceptance in the United States, but shocking to Australians who used to regard 1 percent as unacceptable.)

The new political interest stimulated by the Whitlam government reforms has not been diminished by economic misfortune. On the contrary, it has been given added impetus. The media, reflecting the public mood, has become almost totally absorbed in the political maneuverings now taking place. The opposition, persuaded by the editorials and

public opinion polls that it would throw the government in a landslide if only the economy could be brought to the polls now, seeks the justification and the means.

Labor governs because of its slim majority in the House of Representatives. Since judgment on its decisions is an equally slim opposition majority in the Senate, which has veto legislation but not initiative.

Theoretically, the chance will come in October or November when the opposition could "deny supply" — veto the money when the budget is debated in the Senate.

The Senate maneuverings have less little credit to either the government or opposition. Though two Senators have seats as a result of Liberal and Country State government actions which are to the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution, there still is no certainty that opposition senators would accept any discipline and block supply, or that this necessarily succeed. Mr. Whitlam has announced his intention of continuing in whatever the Senate may decide, so that civil servants and the soldiers go on with all public works, print to a halt, the election will not hold him to account.

To many Australians it is like living one of the endless serials so popular on radio and television, though some are beginning to sense that the real victim of the shenanigans will not be the government or opposition but the traditions of parliamentary democracy.

Mr. Warner is a veteran analyst of the Australian scene.

Beware! The taxman biteth

By Francis Remy
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Britain's Conservative opposition is focusing its attack on the socialist government as follows: There is now such emphasis on the fairer division of the national cake that fewer and fewer people are doing any baking — let alone baking a bigger cake. The time has come to restore some incentives.

A year ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, announced he was going to squeeze the rich till they squealed. But according to his Conservative "shadow," Sir

scientists were finding themselves working for less than the price of a cup of coffee for an hour's reckless overtime: film actors, authors, pop stars and sportsmen were being driven abroad for the same reasons. And Britain was losing their tax as well as their talent.

Sir Geoffrey's argument is that people like Charlotte Hanning, Tony Jacklin, and the Rolling Stones (among those who have chosen to live abroad for fiscal reasons) are earning at least £100 million a year which is not coming to Britain. The country loses both the foreign exchange and the taxation. If only the upper tax rates could be reduced to no more than 50 percent, most of these people would cheerfully come home again — bringing their earnings with them.

And the revenue from the rates above 50 percent is itself about £100 million, less than one percent of total tax revenue.

Sir Geoffrey Howe argued that Britain's supertax rates were "now so high they are quite unparalleled in any other civilized country," and were a positive incentive not only to emigration but to dishonesty and ingenious tax-dodging ruses. Some people were simply not bothering to work as hard as they were able to: what was the point of working for the tax man? And when young businessmen found what they could earn abroad, they were often unwilling to come home again.

An executive who in continental Europe could keep £11,000 from a £20,000 salary would have to earn twice as much in Britain to collect the same gross.

Sir Geoffrey's speech has drawn loud cheers from the business and professional community. The right-wing Daily Telegraph declared the highest tax rates were "driving ability of every kind to lands where the tax man is less grasping. . . . diverting what might be usefully remitted to the unproductive work of tax avoidance."

The left wing, however, was less impressed. One trade union official told this reporter, "My heart bleeds for those pop stars who are parasites like them. . . . Perhaps it is not surprising that British trade union officials have always been badly paid themselves, precisely to prevent them slipping into the tax net."

Less bitter critics of the Howe argument point out that — quite apart from the unavailability to the majority of working class voters — there is no guarantee that the proposed tax-cuts would actually work. The point is that for every actor, sportsman, scientist or pop singer who has left the country, a dozen have stayed on, and many have benefited from the removal of the tax. Not everybody agrees that Britain is worse off for having lost the Rolling Stones and Slade.

But it seems to be generally agreed that taxation has reached the limit. Both income tax and the more recent Value Added Tax have proved to have had a major inflationary effect — increasing prices while doing nothing to the economy. It seems there is no Autumn Budget — but Mr. Healey will think hard about tax levels next Spring.

Europe

Franco shootings make Spain the outcast of Europe

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

General Franco's reversion to savage repression in his twilight years has stirred up more anguish and fury at home and abroad than Spain has known since the cruel days of the civil war that ushered in his regime nearly four decades ago.

Protests continue in Spain and around the world against the execution by firing squad of two Basque nationalists and three left-wing extremists summarily convicted of killing policemen.

When the immediate emotional reaction recedes, the crack of the Spanish executioners' rifles could have these consequences:

- Compounding of the Ford administration's problems in "selling" to Congress any renewal of the United States's base agreement with Spain now under negotiation.
- Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was due to continue the base talks last Tuesday with Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina Mauri, now in the United States for the UN General Assembly.

- Widening the existing gap between the United States and its European allies in NATO on the question of a military relationship with Spain. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme — albeit not ally — said: "It is somewhat strange to defend democracy by buying bases from fascists."

- Dashing any hope of Spain's drawing closer to the rest of Europe as long as General Franco or anybody equally repressive is at the helm.

- Lessening the likelihood of any smooth transition to a more flexible regime in Spain when the octogenarian General Franco passes from the scene — and, if further executions follow, accelerating the rhythm of violence in the country.

- Discrediting the General's appointed successor as head of state, Prince Juan Carlos, because the Prince has remained discreetly silent when no less a personage than the Pope

appealed publicly for clemency for the convicted men and then publicly condemned the executions with deep feeling.

- Increasing the possibility of disaffection within the armed forces, particularly at the junior-officer level where there are misgivings about the latest round of repression. Significantly, the regime had the recent executions carried out by police, not the military, presumably because of awareness at the top about the military's reservations.

- At least a dozen countries have recalled their ambassadors from Madrid in protest — officially "for consultations." They include: Britain, France, West Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Poland, and East Germany.

In Spain itself, Basque workers in the northern provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya, and Alava began a 48-hour protest strike last Monday. The Basque nationalists executed last week were members of the extremist group, ETA, which has garnered more sympathy the more repressive the Franco regime has become. ETA was responsible for the assassination of then Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in December, 1973. ETA also was blamed for a bomb explosion in a bar near the headquarters of the National Security Police in Madrid in September, 1974, in which 12 people were killed.

Frustrations are all the greater in Spain because General Franco dashed the hopes of those who thought his temporary transfer of power to Prince Juan Carlos from July to September, 1974, would be permanent. During most of that time, General Franco was in the hospital. But on his recovery, he slumped the Prince aside and returned to running things himself.

Presumably events in neighboring Portugal may have persuaded him that the only course to prevent Spain's going the same way was to crack down hard at home. This he has done. But whether, as a result, his days in power will be shortened or lengthened remains to be seen.



Franco with Admiral Carrero Blanco (left) killed by Basques in 1973

Wilson adviser says Britain faces 'very rough two years'

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

that investment per head was higher in all of Britain's major competitors: Germany, Japan, the United States.

The NEB is intended to change all that.

It will be funded by £1 billion of taxpayers' money — over \$2 billion at current rates of exchange. It has two main objectives, Lord Ryder said: to channel more investment into industry and to make more efficient use of existing resources. It will invest in private industry, as well as industry already owned by the state. It will also manage companies in difficulties if requested to do so by the government. But its criterion, Lord Ryder said, will be "commercial viability" and it will not be a "soft touch" for troubled companies.

Its advantage over private enterprise was that it could think in terms of a longer time span. British Leyland needed seven years to get back among the car giants of the world, ready to compete with any and all. There would be no interference by the NEB in the day-to-day operations of British Leyland, but only a searching review of the company's business plans — "much more than just the budget" — on a yearly basis. If the Leyland board said it was going to build a factory in May and didn't do it, the NEB would certainly demand an explanation.

"But interference with management at day-to-day levels leads to complete disaster," Lord Ryder said.

As chief executive of Reed International he

was constantly traveling overseas, and everywhere he went he found "I was acting as an unpaid apologist for this country." Why were goods not delivered on time? Why did they not meet specifications? He had faith in his country and knew it could pull out of its difficulties, but this would require "more than politicians." And so he joined the government as an adviser to the Prime Minister.

Britain, he said, was going to have "a very rough two years," but it was going to pull through and it was essential for this to make British industry competitive once more. "We have the initiative," Lord Ryder said. "We have the executive ability. But we have temporarily lost our way and we must find it again."

Bremen voters register dismay with economy

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The conservative Christian Democrats got an additional 2 percent of the popular vote, moving up to 33.78 percent.

The final line-up was 52 seats for the Social Democrats (a drop of 7) 35 for the Christian Democrats, and 13 for the Free Democrats.

The Free Democrats' advance is seen by many observers as the most telling sign of voter dissatisfaction over the economic situation.

For several weeks an argument has raged in West Germany over the concept of investment controls. The left wing of the Social Democratic Party, distrustful of the free capitalist system that operates here, is pushing this concept. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, both Free Democrats, are totally opposed to it and warn that any attempt to implement it would mean an end to the coalition.

The northern port city of Bremen, the smallest of the German states, is business-oriented and Protestant. A leftist switch in the government's economic policies would almost surely push more voters over to the Free Democrats and to the Christian Democrats, and build up middle-ground support for the latter party, which is traditionally Roman Catholic.

The Social Democrats' win, although narrow, was especially fortunate for the Mayor of Bremen, Hans Koschnick, a politician in his mid-fifties who is often spoken of as a possible chancellor candidate for his party some time in the future.

Europe

West ignores U.S. warning of NATO weakness

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Top newspaper headlines in Western Europe recently were the decision of the oil exporting countries to boost their prices by 10 percent and the execution of five terrorists in Spain.

Few paid heed to the North Atlantic Assembly in Copenhagen, or the U.S. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger's warning there that the Atlantic allies must strengthen their military defenses against the Warsaw Pact.

Demonstrations and riots swept across West European cities in protest against the Spanish executions, and concern grew that power in Spain might shift to right-wing forces even more repressive than the present government, or, through violence, to the extreme left. With Portugal still delicately balanced between Left and Right, Europe's southwest corner faces months of troubling uncertainties.

The oil-exporting nations' price raise adds \$10 billion to the world's oil bill. But West Europeans generally are pleased that moderate Saudi Arabia won the day against more extreme demands for 15, 20, or even 25 percent raises.

The West's slow climb out of recession will certainly be affected by the price increase, but not as seriously as pessimists had feared. The latest increase will raise the price of Arabian crude from \$10.46 to \$11.51 a barrel. Britain's oil import bill, for instance, will be \$200 million (about \$610 million dollars) higher as a result.

The next step will be talks between oil producers, rich oil consumers, and non-oil-producing developing nations, which can ill afford even a 10 percent increase. A preparatory meeting will convene in Paris Oct. 13.

Still, with winter coming on, heating-oil consumption is bound to rise, and as economic recovery proceeds industry too will need more oil. Until now, industry has been the main consumer of oil. Gasoline consumption by motorists in Britain has decreased by only 2 percent despite higher prices.

Economic recovery also is a concern of the American Defense Secretary, himself an economist by profession. But he has been most preoccupied by the progressive erosion of Western defense budgets in the general climate of the recession and in the face of consistent increases in Warsaw Pact military spending.

Soviet military expenditures, Mr. Schlesinger told the North Atlantic Assembly Sept. 28, rises by 4 percent a year in real terms, while Western Europe is spending less in terms of gross national product than it did 10 years ago.

These speeches are not popular and get little publicity. Mr. Schlesinger has even pointed out, in private meetings, that the only factor which maintains a measure of balance between Soviet and Western forces is the Sino-Soviet split.

As if to underline this statement, Chinese representatives in Western Europe lose no opportunity to emphasize that Westerners must look to their defenses against the Soviet Union.

The Sino-Soviet split has been a distraction to the Soviet Union's major preoccupation — its contest with the West — in Mr. Schlesinger's view. But the West cannot afford to base its defense policies on marriages of convenience arising out of this distraction.

Soviet naval strength, as a whole, may be inferior to that of the Atlantic Alliance, Mr. Schlesinger concedes. But the alliance's mission is to keep open sea lines of communication. The Soviet mission is to intercept these lines. Soviet forces have the capacity to do this, and there is no guarantee that in a war the Western allies would be able to fulfill their mission.



Christel and Guenter Guillaume — never a glance from Brandt

East German spy had access to top-secret cables on U.S.-German relations says Brandt

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Duesseldorf, Germany
Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has confronted in court the self-confessed East German spy who caused him to leave office last year.

Mr. Brandt told the court that he unwittingly had allowed Guenter Guillaume, on trial here on charges of treason, access to top-secret material that could have done "considerable" damage to West Germany.

Mr. Brandt resigned as chancellor in May, 1974, two weeks after Mr. Guillaume, his former aide, was arrested and charged with espionage. Mr. Guillaume has since admitted he was an agent of the East German Government.

It was clear from Mr. Brandt's testimony, however, that the former chancellor, now chairman of the Social Democratic Party, still blames others for not giving clearer warning signals. This was the newest element to emerge in the trial, which also includes

charges against Mr. Guillaume's wife, Christel.

Mr. Brandt, during more than four hours of testimony, never once looked at the Guillaumes, who sat only 12 feet away. For the first time Guenter Guillaume, in the courtroom almost daily since last June, failed to maintain his usual self-confident smile.

Last year, before Parliament, Mr. Brandt maintained that he had not allowed the agent access to secret material.

On Wednesday Mr. Brandt changed his 1974 statement and wondered aloud how he could have allowed himself to have "repressed" his memory of what had happened.

In the summer of 1973 the Guillaumes accompanied Mr. Brandt on a holiday to Norway, where he lived in exile during the war. Mr. Guillaume went along at the suggestion of some of Mr. Brandt's other advisers who could not themselves go on the trip.

On the trip the agent hand-delivered to Mr. Brandt top-secret cables transmitted from Bonn.

On Wednesday Mr. Brandt said some of the material dealt with U.S.-German relations. It is thought here that one of the cables was about a letter to Mr. Brandt from President Richard M. Nixon about NATO matters.

Mr. Guillaume had been under suspicion of spying for more than 10 years before he worked at the chancellery. In the 1960s Berlin police report questioned his loyalty.

When he was hired for the chancellery by two intelligence agencies ran checks on him, but nothing convincing against him was made public.

Later, just before the Norway trip, Hans Dieter Genscher, then minister of the Interior, personally informed Mr. Brandt that one of the intelligence agencies wanted to run another check on Mr. Guillaume.

The plans to take the agent on the trip already had been made, however, and Mr. Brandt did not change them. He maintained that Mr. Genscher did not say there was a concrete suspicion against the agent.

Labour conference stirs consciences

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The new Battle of Britain is being fought first and foremost within the Labour Party and the trade-union movement.

In the short run, it is a battle to beat 28 percent a year inflation and to enable Britain to pay its own way in the world once more.

In the long run, as Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told Labour Party delegates at their annual conference in Blackpool last week, it is a two-front war, against inequality of income and wealth and against "industrial decay — which has been spreading like a blight for at least 60 years."

The Conservative Party, for the moment, is on the sidelines because success or failure depends on the extent to which a Labour government can obtain the willing cooperation of the trade-union movement to accept "real sacrifices and hard work over a period of many years," as Mr. Healey put it.

Behind the speechmaking at this seaside resort of cloudy skies and bracing breezes, there is a struggle going on, not just between extremists and moderates, the left wing and the right, but almost within the conscience of each delegate.

What is the Labour Party all about, in these times of world inflation, recession, and unemployment?

Is its mission to destroy capitalism? Is it to fight "them" — the capitalists, the managers,

the financiers, and the politicians and bureaucrats allegedly allied to them? Or is it to involve the nation as a whole in a battle to beat inflation, to get industry forging ahead, to restore the British reputation for goods of quality and to have Britain pulling its full weight in the world once more?

Two phrases from the oratory at Blackpool typified the Labour Party workers' dilemma. The first, by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, was that 75 years after its foundation, the Labour Party was no longer "the party of protest" but "the natural party of government," in other words, a party that finds it natural to be in power.

The second was by Eric Heffer, burly MP from Liverpool who was sacked as Junior Minister of Industry after publicly opposing the Cabinet's recommendation that Britain remain in the European Common Market.

"Too often have I seen the bloom of socialism wither in the frost of ministerial office," Mr. Heffer cried. "Don't let it wither altogether."

Mr. Wilson, Mr. Healey, and most of the Cabinet are firmly committed to the mixed economy, in which the private sector has an important role to play. They come under periodic attack from left-wing party workers and trade unionists who see government office as an invidious corruptor of socialist principles but who offer no alternative — except for a tiny fringe of violent extremists — to solve the problem of coming to power and staying in power through the ballot box.

Mr. Healey, who is widely considered to be an able and effective Chancellor of the Exchequer, was voted off the party's national executive at Blackpool. He lost out to his left-wing adversary, Mr. Heffer. But another moderate, Prices Secretary Shirley Williams, was re-elected with a larger majority than last year.

Mr. Healey told the conference it was not the party had asked him to turn in his medals, but he was going to continue the battle against inflation, "because it is your battle and it is our battle."

In waging this battle, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Healey, and colleagues are refusing to let the economy until inflation has been brought under control. It is a hard decision to make, for 1.25 million people are out of work.

Saudi bank in London

By Margaret Thoren
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
One of the newest members of London's international banking community, and a significant sign of the change in the world's finance, has the tongue-twisting name of Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami — or simply Saudi International Bank.

The bank has been created to become both an international commercial bank as well as a merchant bank for Saudi Arabia, but its brief also includes the training of Saudis in the business of Western banking.

Leftists attack arsenal

Police and army defy orders as Portugal's crisis deepens

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
Portugal's Prime Minister has said "basta" — which in Portuguese means "enough." After recent military and civilian leftist violence that has left most of the country aghast, Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo has put the entire army on alert, and guaranteed the nation he would put an end to the chaos.

But whether he can carry through his promise is another matter.

Government leaders admit that Portugal is facing the most serious crisis since the coup d'etat that brought them to power 17 months ago — a total crisis of authority in military and civilian life.

The police, a discredited force since the revolution for being linked with the old regime, has little authority left. Muggings and robberies have steadily increased, as offenders go unpunished. When demonstrators burn cars in riots or paint slogans on embassy walls, the police stand by and watch.

In the army, officers can no longer rely on troops to follow orders. Soldiers sent to control leftist mobs are just as likely to join the rioters. Units that recently have been ordered to Angola have simply refused to go and their mutinies remain unpunished. Wildcat conferences of privates demanding equal rights with officers are frequent. In an infantry school in Mafra, officers who objected to the enlisted men's demands were beaten up.

At present, the favorite song on a Communist-controlled radio station has a refrain which goes, "Soldier, if you think your commander a fascist, give him a burst of machine-gun fire."

Did CIA help topple Makarios?

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A cloak of secrecy ordered by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has been draped over details of United States intelligence work surrounding the 1974 Cyprus crisis.

The order is another barrier for the House Intelligence Committee to work out with the White House before the committee can begin a full-scale probe of U.S. spy activities, committee spokesmen indicated.

Low-level State Department officials refused to testify before the House unit about U.S. policy-making decisions that involved the Turkish landing on Cyprus last July 20, following the overthrow of the Cypriot President, Archbishop Makarios.

The committee, led by Chairman Otis Pike (D) of New York, is investigating the possibility that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) funneled money to the leaders of the Cyprus coup.

The invasion caught Greek and U.S. leaders by surprise

Ulster: a gleam on the horizon

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
The news from Northern Ireland is by no means as gloomy as the steady stream of terrorist bombings and dire predictions of possible civil war would imply.

The most encouraging development is the continued willingness of politicians of both sides to keep on talking in the hope of coming up with some formula for the province's constitutional future.

This willingness has produced a more confident mood throughout the province. The politicians have accepted Britain's phase 2 plan extending the Northern Irish constitutional convention for three months from November 7, the original deadline for agreement. Various proposals for a solution are currently being debated by the convention.

One third of the convention's 78 members are convinced that the province should have a power-sharing administration that would bring the minority Roman Catholic community into government at the top.

The hardline Protestant majority rejects any such coalition, which it says would be imposed and artificial solution. It insists on British-style parliamentary democracy based on majority rule. Its main argument is that diluting this principle would open the door to an eventual Catholic takeover of the province.

In the background, the extremist Protestant Ulster Defense Association is holding a policy conference with a very open agenda. The UDA has abandoned the old Protestant stance of not yielding an inch. Instead its planners realize the need to devise new political structures for Northern Ireland.

The UDA now thinks that a new and perhaps independent Northern Ireland could be built with British backing, as long as this solution did not threaten the peace and security of the Roman Catholic population and the external security of Britain itself.

Recent events, however, have finally jolted the military rulers into facing the extent of the breakdown of discipline.

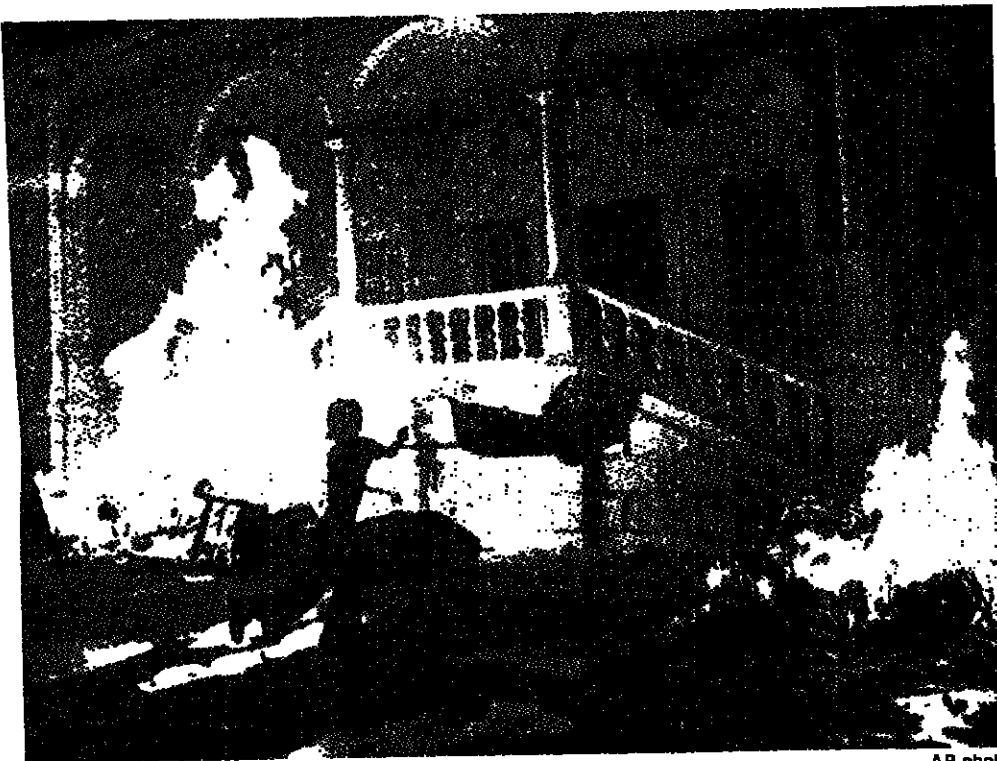
Late last month, the Prime Minister himself and other members of the Cabinet were trapped inside the parliamentary building by a leftist band of disabled veterans demanding better conditions. They were not rescued until a strong detachment of commandos arrived shortly before dawn and fired volleys into the air.

Today, the Prime Minister can no longer drive his car into his official residence. The veterans, backed by extreme leftists, have pitched an enormous green tent on the sidewalk across the entrance gate. The same veterans have been camping in front of the presidential palace, and during the past week have stopped trains and coastal and south-bound traffic to emphasize their demands.

These veterans' demonstrations have only been a small part of the disturbances. In protest over the Spanish executions of two Basques and three urban guerrillas, mobs of leftists sacked, looted, and burned the Spanish Embassy, consulate, and Ambassador's residence in Lisbon with damages totaling \$22 million. Mobs also ransacked the Spanish consulates in Oporto, Evora, and Setubal. In the capital, a gang of leftists tried to break into an Army arsenal, but were beaten off in a gun battle. Another group of leftists invaded a local hospital to rescue one of their injured companions from the prison ward.

When the Government leaders heard these mobs being encouraged by the far Left and Communist-controlled radio stations, they decided that enough was enough.

The Prime Minister ordered the military to occupy the state-run television and radio network, which is Communist-controlled, as



AP photo

Rioter adds fuel to the flames outside Spanish Embassy in Lisbon

well as the various commercial radio stations. At one of these, Radio Renascenca, the troops refused to obey orders and instead sided with the leftist workers. Tuesday, the radio station was cut off the air by commandos. The Communist-controlled Radio Clube, however, has continued defiantly to play Communist songs and give its usual news programs.

The role in all this played by the swash-buckling revolutionary military security chief, Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, has been rather enigmatic. He has long been noted for his support of the far left, but rather overstepped himself in a statement he made upon his return from a diplomatic visit to Sweden.

In this statement, General Carvalho said he had no objections to the controversial theft of

1,000 automatic weapons since these had been given to a far leftist group. He added that he also would hand out arms to this faction "immediately" if there was any threat to Portugal's revolution.

The next day, the Prime Minister announced that a new security force would be formed, and that General Carvalho's troops would confine themselves to fighting "counter-revolutionary" forces.

So far, however, this new force has not been organized and it is General Carvalho's troops that have been sent to occupy the Communist and far leftist radio stations. When accused by far leftist crowds of being a "traitor," General Carvalho said that he had not given occupation orders and therefore he could not retract them.

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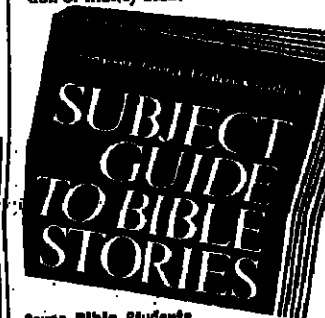
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Communist bloc

How Poland and Romania tackle drought, bad weather

By Eric Bourne
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
Drought and other bad weather conditions have hit Poland and Romania even harder than other East European nations this year. And lack of organization again compounds the problems of an already disappointing harvest for both countries.

The reactions to these common problems are very different in Warsaw and in Bucharest, however. Poland, ever mindful of the riots — and the change of government they occasioned — that accompanied an acute food shortage and a "more work, same pay" economic attitude in 1970, is reducing agricultural exports and providing incentives for its workers.

Romania, on the other hand, maintains an austere policy of concessions to its workers as it pushes for greater productivity.

At Poland's recent national harvest festival, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz disclosed that drought in the north had reduced grain crops to 2 million tons below the 1974 level. Although consequences are serious for both milk and meat production, they will not be very obvious in Polish shops.

Because of the events of 1970, the response to threatened shortages on the domestic market has been a prompt reduction in exports. Although meat is a valuable item in trade with the West, exports have been reduced, and butter exports have been cut off. The Prime Minister had other good news for the workers: he announced the wage increases

provided for in the five-year plan that starts in 1976.

By 1980, he said, the national average monthly wage will be 4,500 zlotys (\$225). This is 1,000 zlotys more than now and will be twice the 1970 (riot-year) level. Price rises in the same period will reduce actual new spending power to an increase of 60 percent.

With such incentives, the government is calling for better management and greater efficiency in both industry and agriculture. Problems of this kind repeatedly afflict Romania, too. But an altogether different approach to the question of incentives remains a serious drawback to the economic effort as a whole.

Romania's leadership has rationed concessions to raising living standards more austere than any other government in East Europe. And, while the country still labored under extremely damaging summer flood losses, President Nicolae Ceausescu announced a decision that could prove still more unpalatable.

The planned production targets, including productivity as well as output, in the 1976-80 plan had been revised even further upward, he said. (One-third of the national income is allocated to investment.)

Imports are to be curtailed severely, and scant allowance is made for raising real wages or otherwise improving consumer conditions. At the same time, official demands for greater work efforts are expected to increase. They will probably include the "voluntary extra shifts" that mobilize students and schoolchildren as well as white-collar workers and troops.

Kremlin rethinks energy policy

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Soviet oil experts are worried at emerging trends — even though Soviet oil production and reserves look healthy enough.

In a recent issue of the Soviet Journal, Problems of Economics, Mr. Brenner expressed concern that new oil reserves are not being found or developed at the rate at which exploitation of existing resources is taking place.

Between 1965 and 1970, for instance, oil output increased by 50 percent. But new discoveries came to only 19 percent of the known reserves.

Mr. Brenner maintains that perhaps the largest reserves of oil for the Soviet Union exist offshore. He says that not enough is being done to explore for more deposits.

Most of all, Mr. Brenner complains about the existing pattern of oil production.

Mr. Brenner's solution is to switch to gas as a source of energy for industry, leaving oil as a raw material for the chemicals industry. He argues that gas costs only one-third as much as oil, or one-sixth as much as coal.

But transportation of gas is a problem, since laying pipelines is very expensive. Mr. Brenner suggests that the Soviet Union should go in for large-scale liquefaction of gas.

He reserves his sharpest criticism for lack of interest in the development of lignite or brown coal resources. He says that lignite reserves are estimated to be 186 million tons; lignite is relatively cheap and easy to exploit.

Yet there is only one place in the Soviet Union where lignite deposits are being developed, and the annual output is 30 million tons. This is in Kokhtla-Yarvo in Estonia.

Mr. Brenner's article is evidence that, faced with the rising cost of oil in the international market and with diminishing reserves, top Soviet officials are in the process of rethinking energy policy.



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Soviet Union still needs grain to offset disastrous harvest

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Soviet Union may have to import as much as 31 million tons of grain during the current crop year, the International Wheat Council estimates.

Moscow has already bought 16.5 million tons, of which 11 million came from the United States.

Jean-Henri Parotte, secretary-general of the council, says that although Soviet purchases are comparable to those of the crisis year 1972, the effect on world markets will not be as severe.

The reasons, Mr. Parotte explained in an interview, are twofold:

1. The United States has slapped a moratorium on further grain sales to the Soviet Union.

2. Harvests in Asia, notably India and China, are generally good.

Furthermore, for logistic reasons it is doubtful that the Soviet Union can import more than 2 million tons per month. This means Moscow may buy an additional 5 million to 8 million tons more grain this crop year (until June 30, 1976), most of it probably from the United States.

These purchases have had and will continue to have important side-effects, especially on the pocketbooks of

grain-importing nations. Since the Soviet Union started large grain purchases in July, wheat prices have risen by 30 percent.

This year, grain traders were expecting a normal or good Soviet harvest practically until July when rumors spread of Soviet gold sales and chartering of ships.

On July 17 came the first solid confirmation of large Soviet purchases. The Canadian wheat board and two American grain companies at that time announced sales respectively of 2 million long tons and 4.2 million tons of wheat.

Since then grain and ocean freight prices have jumped, delighting farmers and shipowners in the developed countries, but causing anx-

ity to consumers already hard hit by galloping inflation. The developing countries, which have already been hit by the quadrupled price both of oil and of wheat, must now borrow or dig deeper into their pockets to buy the food they must have.

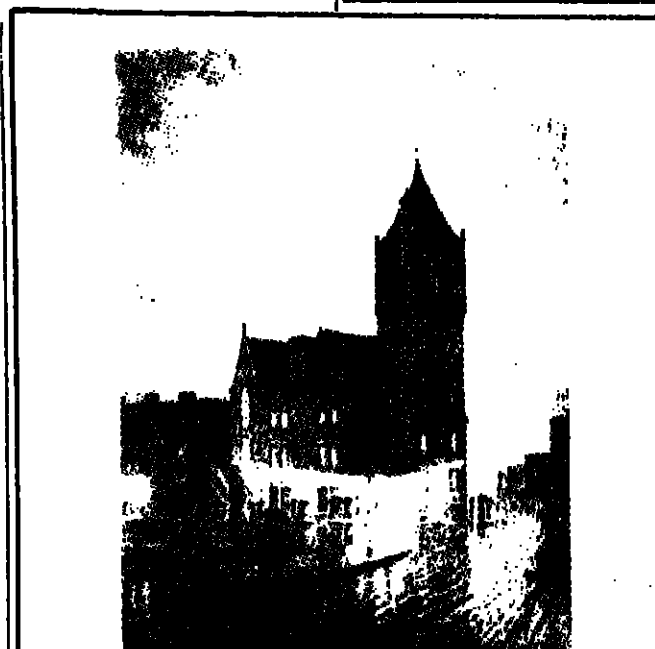
The fundamental problem is Soviet agriculture, which still depends on production from marginal areas severely affected by small changes in weather. A week of unseasonal drought or rain can make a difference of a million tons in the harvest. In 1972, the grain harvest was a disastrous 11 million tons. The next year was a record 222.5 million tons. This year, the figure would seem to be close to that of 1972.

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SEATO just fades away

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
With U.S. troops out of Southeast Asia, eastern-leaning nations elsewhere in Asia are to a new era.

For 21 years the U.S. tried to guard against communist expansion in Asia through the alliance known as SEATO (Southeast Asian Treaty Organization).

But with the recent vote in New York to eliminate SEATO altogether, such long-time members as Indonesia and the Philippines are free to strengthen their own regional ties through a less obviously pro-Western organization known as ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

ASEAN also includes Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore. While friendly to the United States and in past cases more interested in U.S. protection than they find it politically expedient to say publicly, these nations jointly take a neutral, nonaligned stand.

Founded in 1967, partly at the initiative of



Hats of top SEATO brass: a last farewell

Keystone

Indonesia, which had just driven out its former pro-Communist regime and wished to form closer ties with the non-Communists of the region, ASEAN was at first devoted only to periodical meetings. But it has evolved now into a full-time organization with its own secretariat.

SEATO was originally composed of the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines. The role of the United States in the final meeting of the SEATO council this week was passive,

willing to follow the lead of the Philippines and Thailand.

It will now be up to the SEATO secretary-general, Sunthorn Hongladarom in Bangkok, to place several hundred employees of the secretariat in new jobs and transfer its economic and social projects to the host countries or, in some cases, to ASEAN.

SEATO had no military structure, and only consultative military functions. It had less and less of these as the alliance faded over the past 10 years.

Its original charter said that if any country in the treaty area was threatened each member would "act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes."

As it turned out the last six words enabled most members to avoid action. The organization at times acted as a clearing house for intelligence, but it remained only a pale shadow of NATO in Europe.

Because the 1954 Geneva treaty barred South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos from entering any military bloc, a protocol of the charter stated that the Indo-Chinese states were under SEATO protection. This provision later served the United States as part of the rationale and legal basis for the U.S. role in Indo-China, but SEATO as such took no part in the Vietnam war.

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Chinese refugees raise tension on Sino-Soviet border

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
A large number of Chinese civilians have been trying to cross over to the Soviet side of their mutual border. By all accounts, they are mostly poor refugees wanting to make a living on the Soviet side of the boundary.

Soviet frontier guards, however, are turning back these Chinese very firmly.

The reports, brought to Moscow by Soviet citizens returning from the border region, say that the number of such attempted crossings is rising. They say Soviet authorities are concerned that it might lead to one or more serious accidents if the flow does not stop and if the refugees become more persistent in their approach.

So far there have been no reports of any clashes. But the situation is becoming tense. Officially, no confirmation can be had for this state of affairs at present, but the reports are being brought by responsible and reliable persons who are not given to exaggerating or rumor-mongering.

The fear is being expressed that the whole sequence of events may become, inadvertently, a repeat of 1969, when there were armed clashes on the borders between the Soviet Union and China.

Moscow would find it very inconvenient to have such clashes because of the impending 25th party congress next February and a strong Soviet desire to convene a meeting of the world Communist parties as soon as possible.

These border developments, according to informed sources, have been taking place over the last two or three months. And it is this, more than anything else, that explains the sudden eruption of Sino-Soviet polemics in recent weeks.

Although there have been periodic renewals of such verbal battles in the past, there is a discernible new tone of bitterness and even menace in some of the recent Soviet writings on the subject of China. In effect, Moscow is amending its old position, "He who is not against us is with us," to a new variant, "He who is not against Mao is against us."

But those in the know claim that this posture is not intended to excommunicate China or anything remotely resembling this. On the contrary, it is to warn Peking not to exceed the limits any more, especially in the border regions.

The Soviet response to any renewal of fighting on the border will be harsh and strong, according to them. At the same time, the harsh tone of the new polemic is aimed at persuading Peking that there is no alternative to normalization between the two countries unless the Chinese leaders are prepared for a total break with the Soviet Union and all that it entails in terms of political and military pressures.

The Soviet view is that the Chinese, in spite of all that they say, are not prepared for such a break, and the harsher tone of Soviet attacks on their policies will remind them of this.

Asia

China games put competition second

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
The stadia had booths selling the works of Marx and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. A losing women's basketball team was given a berth in the finals because of its advanced political consciousness. Weight lifters competed in railway yards and table-tennis players at a housing complex.

It was all part of China's Third National Games, which officially concluded Sunday with a closing ceremony at Peking Workers Stadium attended by most of the 7,000 competitors.

Adhering to the Chinese sports slogan of "Friendship first, competition second,"

there were no announcements indicating the final standings of the provincial, regional, and municipal teams.

The Third National Games rival the Olympics and the Asian Games in size and scope, and in a city with severely limited diversions, tickets to any of the games events were highly prized. Single gates to many stadia and gymnasiums were often manned by 20 or 30 persons whose job it was to prevent gate crashers.

One of the unique aspects of the games was the staging of many of the events away from the large stadia and gymnasiums. Competitions were held in 185 locations, such as factories, communes, Army barracks, and residential sites. Inexplicably, repeated requests by foreign journalists to cover such

events were ignored.

The staging of competitive events in places like factories, official Chinese news reports declared, was aimed at popularizing sports among the masses as well as exemplifying the call of Chairman Mao that sports "serve the laboring people."

It was in basketball that a women's team was given a finals berth because of its attitude rather than its standing.

When the Kwangsi provincial team lost a game because of a referee's misjudgment, a Chinese news report declared, "The Kwangsi girls did not complain, and their fine sportsmanship won the praises of all. So the organizing committee of the national games decided to make an exception and invited the Kwangsi team to the final-stage competition."

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Malaysia: new guerrilla threat

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Singapore
Two recent terrorist incidents have shaken the people and the Government of Malaysia and once again have raised the possibility of open warfare with the country's Communist guerrilla movement.

Ironically, these attacks come at a time when Malaysia appears to have effectively beaten back the general world inflation. Indeed, inflation in Malaysia for the first half of 1975 was down to 5.4 percent — and the country has entered into a promising and massive new five-year plan for development. But if such guerrilla attacks continue, and if the Communists manage to step up their activities in the towns as well as in the jungles, the present stability and rapid development of the country could well be undermined.

The first attack, a relatively harmless one in terms of human casualties, was an early morning explosion that brought home to residents of Kuala Lumpur, the capital, the realization that the war with the Communists was far from over. The attackers blew up the million-dollar independence memorial just a few days before the country celebrated its 18th year of independence in late August.

The second attack took place a week later when live hand grenades were lobbed over a wall and into a police compound in the capital. Two policemen were killed and 51 others wounded.

The main concern at present is that the Communists have moved their once predominantly rural activities into the urban centers, thus posing a more serious threat to the national security.

Now strict security precautions have been clamped on all restricted areas, including power stations, certain government offices, airports, and all border posts.

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Hanoi stresses Moscow bond

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
North Vietnamese Communist leader Le Duan has publicly told China in effect that North Vietnam is going to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union despite Chinese misgivings.

Mr. Duan's remarks followed a speech by Teng Hsiao-ping in which the Chinese senior Vice-Premier attacked the Soviet Union as one of the superpowers guilty of "no end of evils and ignominies."

The two leaders were speaking at a banquet at the Great Hall of the People Monday at the beginning of a visit to China by the first secretary of the Vietnam Workers (Communist) Party.

Mr. Duan made it clear that Hanoi also wants to maintain good and close relations with Peking. The Vietnamese Communist leader praised China for its assistance during the Vietnamese war and described the Vietnamese people as "firmly convinced that... they will enjoy the continued warm and great support and assistance" of China.

But after praising China's support Mr. Duan made a pointed and positive reference to aid from the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc.

"Our victory is inseparable from the profound sympathy and great and valuable assistance that the people of the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind extended to our just, patriotic struggle," he said.

Strongly suggesting that North Vietnam wants no part of the bitter quarrel between Moscow and Peking, Mr. Duan included in his concluding toasts "the further consolidation and development of solidarity among the socialist countries and in the international Communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism, Leninism, and proletarian internationalism."

In his speech Mr. Teng made no distinction between the Soviet Union and the United States, grouping them together as the superpowers. But given the fact of the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, there was little doubt that he was once again expressing Chinese concern about Hanoi's relationship with Moscow. The superpowers, he said, are "rapaciously seeking world hegemony, carrying on unbridled arms expansion."

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Africa

Smith gets free hand in parley with divided nationalists

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi
Both sides in Rhodesia are taking steps to clarify their positions before moving on to further negotiations on the country's constitutional future.

An estimated 4,000 black nationalist delegates met late last month at a soccer stadium in Salisbury in a controversial congress of the divided African National Council (ANC).

Spokesmen called for immediate black majority rule in Rhodesia and said they would not accept any solution that leaves power in the hands of the present white minority government, headed by Prime Minister Ian D. Smith.

The conference elected Joshua Nkomo,

former head of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), president of the ANC succeeding the present leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who has remained in neighboring Zambia.

Recently the ruling white Rhodesian Front Party, head by Mr. Smith, met at Umtali, Rhodesia, and gave the Prime Minister a mandate to continue to handle the constitutional problem in his own way.

In a victory over extreme right-wingers among the 800 members of the Rhodesian Front, Mr. Smith intervened personally and argued successfully for continued participation by Rhodesia in the present detente efforts between black and white Africa led by South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster.

The outcome was that Mr. Smith remains

unchallenged head of the ruling white party in Rhodesia, in spite of some grumbling in the rear ranks. He received an ovation at the close of the conference. He is expected to continue dealing with the black nationalists along more or less familiar lines.

Black Africans, by contrast, remain badly divided, with the Salisbury ANC gathering symbolizing a total split between Mr. Nkomo's moderate faction and the more militant ANC personalities in exile in Zambia.

The Zambia faction boycotted the Salisbury conference, asserting it was called only by Mr. Nkomo and his supporters and therefore was illegal. The Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, former head of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), is subject to arrest if he returns to Rhodesian soil, so he could not

attend. Bishop Muzorewa, who has been ANC's compromise selection, has not returned to Rhodesia, fearing that he might be detained.

The Salisbury conference in a sense into Mr. Smith's hands by confirming serious rift in the ranks of his black nationalists. It also poses a problem for such African nations as Zambia and Tanzania which black African faction to support backing the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) cause.

And since a peaceful Rhodesian settlement is at the root of Mr. Vorster's detente, the apparent fragmentation of ANC is a concern for the South African leader as well. Meanwhile, the Lusaka-based ANC must deal with Mr. Smith.



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Middle East

Sinai accord too costly for U.S. claims William Fulbright

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
J. William Fulbright, the former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says that the price the United States is paying for the Sinai agreement between Israel and Egypt is too great, and that the U.S. should have tried for a full Mideast accord.

The former Arkansas senator was reflecting a dominant Democratic argument now being made against the Kissinger agreement, also trenchantly advanced by former under-secretary of state George W. Ball.

But since the deed is done, Mr. Fulbright advocates making the best of the partial settlement and working from there toward the overall agreement he believes Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger could have achieved.

He cites not only the \$2.3 billion dollar cost in various forms of aid to Israel, but the extent to which "we have subjected ourselves to will of Israel." Throughout the agreement the former senator discerned commitments to go along with Israel on future economic and political issues.

"I can't think of any similar instance of a large country subjecting itself to the will of a smaller one."

For the price the U.S. has paid, he believes, it could have got much more — a complete settlement. He bases his contention on information he gathered on a tour of the Middle East in June of this year. He said he found the principal Arab leaders, except Yasser Arafat

of the Palestine Liberation Organization, ready to settle.

Asked whether he had discussed his view with Dr. Kissinger, with whom he used to lunch about once a week while he was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and whom he still holds in high esteem, Mr. Fulbright replied that he had. He said that Dr. Kissinger had maintained that a full settlement at this time on the Geneva level "just wasn't possible."

The former senator concludes this was because the Israelis had such strong backing in the United States Congress, as expressed in the letter of 76 senators urging that U.S. policy be shaped to Israel's wishes a few weeks before Dr. Kissinger undertook his successful shuttle mission.

The Israelis know, Mr. Fulbright observed, that they can go over the head of the U.S. Government to Congress if an attempt is made to get them to agree to terms they do not like. That, he said, was the reason William P. Rogers, former secretary of state, had failed in his effort to reach a comprehensive settlement.

"The Israelis have control of the Congress," said Mr. Fulbright. "But that does not reflect the views of the people."

Mr. Fulbright said he did not want to sound "all negative. Let us say," he concluded, "that the agreement is a step in the right direction, albeit a costly one. I think the Syrians and the Saudis will still say they knew it would take a long time, and that they are willing to wait."

Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal had told him, he recalled, that "this Sinai agreement is not so important as what follows," presumably talks between Israel and Syria.

Mr. Fulbright said that of one thing he was sure at this stage in the Middle East: "None of them want to continue the war."

Mr. Fulbright, now a partner in a Washington law firm, was for many years senator from Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and considered one of the keenest judges of foreign affairs on Capitol Hill.

Israel opens dialogue with Soviets at a meeting of foreign ministers

By David Annable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York
The Soviet Union appears to be easing itself back into a more active role in the Middle East after being edged aside for nearly two years by American step-by-step diplomacy.

That is one interpretation put here on recent Israeli-Soviet meetings in New York and, reportedly, in Moscow.

The fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko made time in a very short visit here for a three-hour meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon is accorded considerable significance at the UN.

The meeting, arranged at the request of Israel's new UN ambassador, Chaim Herzog, was the first such high-level get-together for nearly two years.

At the same time, the French news agency Agence France-Presse reported from Moscow

that a five-man delegation of Israeli politicians had started a 10-day unofficial visit to the Soviet Union.

This was said to be the first such visit by Israeli lawmakers since before the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war. The visitors reportedly included members of the governing Israeli coalition parties as well as opposition parliamentarians.

They were said also to be members of an Israeli committee to reestablish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The French news agency reported that they were studying this possibility officially with their Soviet hosts.

Israeli sources declined to give any details of the Gromyko-Allon discussions, held at the Soviet UN Mission in New York. But it appears that the meeting covered all the major Mideast issues as well as indicating Israel's desire to normalize relations with Moscow.



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Middle East

Sadat reveals U.S. promises on Sinai deal

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

President Anwar al-Sadat has told the Egyptian people that his final agreement with Israel entails secret American commitments to press for further peace steps in the Middle East.

In a nationally televised speech marking the fifth anniversary of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's death, Mr. Sadat said President Ford has promised the United States would make efforts to ensure that:

- Israel will not attack Syria;
- A second-stage Israeli-Syrian disengagement will materialize on the Golan Heights and will provide for an Israeli withdrawal;
- Palestinians will participate in the final Mideast settlement.

The Egyptian leader explained that he was making these disclosures of American pledges in order to defuse the increasingly vociferous Arab criticism of his position.

Cairo newspapers say Syrian-Israeli negotiations will start this month under American auspices. Syria's Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam had a working breakfast Sept. 30 with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

President Sadat avoided attacking Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, his companion in arms in the October, 1973, war, but concentrated his criticism on the Syrian Baath (Arab socialist) Party, which has had rivalries with successive Egyptian leaders.

Mr. Sadat's speech was ignored by Syrian press and radio, but Egyptian policy was castigated at rallies held in Damascus and in several other Arab capitals.

Equally unimpressed by the Sadat speech were Palestinian sources here which balanced the Egyptian President's claim of an Amer-



UPI photo

Sadat hopes to defuse Arab criticism

ican commitment to a Palestinian role against earlier reports, undenied, of acceptance by Dr. Kissinger of an Israeli veto over any American recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Egypt continues to fasten on the Soviet Union as a scapegoat for the unexpected depth of Arab opposition to its policy. Describing the Soviet Union as an unreliable ally, Mr. Sadat said he waged the October war with the constant apprehension that Moscow might "stab me in the back" by refusing crucial supplies.

While Moscow undoubtedly hopes to profit from Arab distrust of President Sadat to regain some measure of lost Soviet prestige, there is scant evidence of any concerted Soviet activity in Arab countries.

The recent Soviet-Israeli meeting at the UN is seen here as gentle pressure on the Arabs but unlikely to lead to concrete early changes. Arab sources doubt any major policy revision can occur in Moscow before the next Soviet Communist Party congress scheduled for early 1976.

Beirut gets a breather as factions sit down to talks

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Lebanese Government has at last agreed to discuss a profound review of the country's political system.

It has in effect been forced to this by the repeated breakdowns of cease-fires in the latest round of violence in Lebanon. One of the main causes of the violence has been Muslim dissatisfaction with the power-sharing arrangement between Muslims and Christians in the days before independence when the French still ran the country.

In that arrangement, the Christians (mainly Maronite, a branch of Roman Catholicism) were given the edge over the Muslims on the grounds that Christians outnumbered Muslims in the country as a whole. And under the arrangement, the President has always been a Maronite Christian and the prime minister — an office subordinate in name and fact to the presidency — has gone to a Muslim. The Army leadership has also been mainly Christian.

What has provoked Lebanese Muslims in recent years is their conviction — shared by many outsiders — that Muslims now outnumber Christians in Lebanon and that the long-standing, power-sharing arrangement should accordingly be revised in the Muslims' favor. Maronite hard-liners are just as determined that there should be no change threatening their privileged position. The collision of the two has given Lebanon six months of intermittent civil war.

Now the government has set up a 20-man commission to discuss a review — a commission on which is represented the full spectrum of the country's indigenous, religious and

political factions. One of the interesting features of the commission's membership is that it includes as such representatives of Lebanon's more recently emerged ideological left-wing movements, including a Communist Party affiliate.

Reportedly the left wing agreed to join in the discussions only after Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam — who has been mediating in Lebanon — got a pledge from right-wing Lebanese that they would confine the agenda to Lebanese domestic issues and not bring up the status of Palestinians in Lebanon.

The main Christian Party, the right-wing Phalangists, are also represented on the commission. The Phalangists defend what they call the Christians' need to feel themselves a psychological majority in at least one Arab country.

The left-wingers want to end Lebanon's confessional religion-based system and move the country closer politically to Lebanon's Arab neighbors. Muslim groups — from which the left-wingers are insisting on a separate identification for the first time — seek some limited reforms of the old system.

Commentators here are skeptical about the commission's ability to solve Lebanon's backlog of political and social problems. But they hoped the talks would at least provide a breathing spell while Lebanese seek ways to prevent another round of murderous combat.

Comparative calm returned to Lebanon as the political negotiations began in earnest, but the armed militias remained in readiness in case of political deadlock, which could spark a new conflagration.

In addition to the many killed in the most recent fighting, the damage in Lebanon since the crisis began in April is put at \$5.5 billion.

From page 1

*OPEC price rise—it could have been worse

Of course, no rise would have been preferred by the oil importers. But they were wise enough to know that they could not expect it. They were quietly grateful that the rise was by only the 10 percent.

That it was 10 percent and not 12 or 15 or 20 was largely due to the change which has taken place gradually over recent months in the attitude of the American government in Washington toward the OPEC and less developed countries. That change was disclosed at the United Nations a month ago when the official American position was presented on the subject of the better sharing of world resources between rich and poor.

The previous American posture had been one of stern disapproval of OPEC behavior and disregard for the miseries of the poorer countries of Asia and Africa which have been hurt by rising oil prices far more than have the industrial countries. The willingness expressed at the United Nations to try to do something about the poorest countries and to negotiate realistically with the OPEC countries — instead of merely condemning them — has paid off. There is now the beginning of a dialogue instead of only mutual recrimination.

There is another gain in this latest rise in the price of crude oil. While consumers may find the blessing heavily disguised, still it is desirable that the government and people of

the United States be thus reminded that they are still a long way from doing anything substantial about their energy shortage.

They are still increasing their dependence on imported oil, and probably will do so for another 8 to 10 years. They should be reducing that dependence. We are two years along now from the 1973 Middle East war which triggered the big jump in oil prices. Detroit is just beginning to come out with lower fuel-burning motorcars. Nothing substantial has yet been done about switching power-generating plants back from oil to coal. Progress has been negligible in harnessing solar, tidal, and wind energy.

When the price of gasoline goes up at the

filling station pump, the citizen should stop to reflect that this is a reason why more should be done faster about reducing American use of oil.

Meanwhile, President Ford and the Japanese Emperor can commiserate with each other over their mutual dependence on Mideast oil. And Dr. Kissinger can continue to be deferential to General Franco no matter how many Basque nationalists he shoots in spite of a triple request by the Pope in Rome that he spare those lives. General Franco may well wish in the end that he had listened to the Pope. The reaction to the executions seems to be mounting by the day both inside and outside of Spain.

From page 1

*Dark days for Spain

Wednesday's mass rally outside General Franco's palace was part of that campaign.

Foreign hostility is being officially depicted as anti-Spain, a theme that in the past has closed ranks behind the Caudillo. It may succeed again to some extent in Madrid, and parts of the country. But not in the Basque region where hostility to the central government is strong, nor perhaps in Catalonia. Nor most probably among the majority of Spain's younger generation.

The five men executed by firing squad Sept. 27 were urban guerrillas, all but one in their 20s. Four were convicted of killing policemen. The fifth was condemned for harboring the killer of a policeman. Three of the men belonged to the Marxist Maoist organization FRAP. The others were Basque separatists of the underground ETA movement.

Twenty Basques reportedly are waiting to be tried by special emergency courts whose summary judicial processes are regulated by an anti-terrorist decree-law devised six weeks ago.

Under the new judicial procedures death sentences are mandatory if the accused are found guilty of killing state officials, including policemen. There is no appeal and civilian defense lawyers in some instances have been dismissed and their place taken by designated military officers. Four of the ETA prisoners awaiting trial are believed to be implicated in the bomb assassination of Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco in 1973.

The 12 countries which have recalled their ambassadors from Spain in a show of shocked indignation are: Britain, West Germany, East Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Denmark, Austria, and Switzerland. The French Ambassador was away when the executions were carried out and is still "on vacation."

Spain has called back its representatives from Portugal, where the Spanish Embassy was sacked, and from Rome where Pope Paul VI publicly rebuked the Franco regime for the executions.

From page 1

*Hirohito: Emperor in a dark gray suit

A small, rather twitchy figure in a dark gray suit and blue tie, the Emperor answered through a translator, fingers lacing and unlacing, eyes mostly closed, like a schoolboy reciting his memorized lessons. No, he had not had the pleasure of watching "Columbo." Yes, he knew about certain military operations in advance, but only after they had been planned to the minutest detail without his having been consulted. Furthermore, he had helped initiate the peace. And: "I believe I always acted according to the Constitution" (which says: "The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people").

Even the Imperial Household Agency seems determined to demythologize the Emperor, to "humanize" him in public relations terms. Anecdotes are officially circulated about the badger, hounded by Imperial hunting dogs, which His Majesty befriended at the age of

five. As a benevolent father, he is recalled playing hide-and-seek with the Crown Prince, now, of course, a father himself. Much is made of the mended clothes the Emperor insists upon wearing.

If this dutiful, circumspect man (who seems to wish only to get back to his marine biology, his beloved hydrozoa) cannot escape the canny times — the tape recorder, the TV camera, the publicity release — even behind the most, where will he survive? The banal answer may be: In the hearts and minds of the Japanese people, or at least some of them.

The waitress in the very traditional Japanese restaurant, looking as if she had stepped out of a Hiroshige print, sings a song about "The Beginning of Love" — it can't be stopped, no, not even if the world forbids it. Then, still flushed and excited, she talks about another passion: the Emperor. "I don't

believe he's a god. But if he should walk into this restaurant, my head would go . . . — in a slowly descending arc her ceremonial bow takes her to the polished floor.

The sophisticated, forthright businessman in the expensively tailored suit says in perfect English: "I'm not sure how I feel about the Emperor. As a realist, I know he's a rather ordinary man, though, I believe, a good man. But it's a mistake for foreigners to think of him as just another obsolete case of constitutional monarchy. Nothing so bland as that."

"We Japanese have a profound sense of blood. The Emperor goes back to the very beginnings of our history. One dynasty. And every Japanese is finally of that blood — related to the Emperor. He's not a god. He's hardly a temporal power. But even in 1975 he is our source. Personified."

From page 1

*Secret Service searches for would-be assassins

Some 50 behavioral studies, commissioned at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, have failed to develop what the Secret Service calls "a valid profile" of potential assassins.

While spending an estimated \$5 million for presidential protection in this fiscal year, the Secret Service says it earmarks only \$25,000 to \$30,000 for "protective intelligence." It has no informers regularly on its payroll.

The Treasury Secretary sketched the dimensions of the presidential security task: screening 200,000 pieces of information annually, interviewing 4,000 suspicious persons, arresting 60 persons a year for threats against the President, and identifying 300 persons "meriting special attention" on each presidential trip.

He said threats against the President had tripled since the recent assassination attempts, numbering 320 in the first three weeks of September. He blamed most of the threats on "deranged human beings."

At the time the Secret Service was screening — and later releasing — Miss Moore during President Ford's visit to San Francisco, agents were coping with nine "similar situations" and checking out 722 names, officials testified.

Asked whether the Secret Service had "erred" in that case, Secretary Simon replied that he would "postpone that judgment until I've had a chance to evaluate it."

A Secret Service intelligence officer testified that Miss Moore had been released, prior to her arrest for allegedly shooting at the President, after the "objective judgment" of two agents who interviewed her for two hours on the preceding evening.

He said the decision involved "the whole question of how you predict human behavior,"

and the Secret Service "stands by it at this point."

The hearings occur amid growing congressional calls for a top-to-bottom reexamination of the Secret Service, whose 1,350 agents are entrusted with the safety of 132 top government officials and visiting foreign dignitaries. But Senate appropriations subcommittee chairman Joseph M. Montoya (D) of New Mexico pledges that the hearings will be "not punitive."

He credited the Secret Service with a "dedicated and impressive" record in fulfilling its "difficult and awesome responsibility." He added that the subcommittee intended to take "all possible and sensible legislative steps" to make whatever improvements might be necessary.

From page 1

*How Moscow woos students

There is "no real indication that Moscow is deliberately training revolutionists at the university," according to Problems of Communism of 1974, a U.S. State Department quarterly.

Education is geared to turning the students into "real patriots, internationalists, staunch fighters for peace," Prof. Vladimir Stanis, the rector of the university, told the Soviet world affairs weekly, New Times, in May, 1974. But these terms have a special meaning in Communist terminology.

Many students choose to spend their vacations working in international teams on technically interesting construction sites in Siberia and Kazakhstan. It is while they are involved in such projects that they are most likely to assimilate Communist teachings.

This indirect way of winning students over to Soviet ideas represents what has been called the "new realism" in Moscow's Africa policy. Revolutionary propaganda continues side by side with practical teaching. This was brought out during an international women's meeting in Moscow, Byelorussia, late in August. Speaking there, the alternate Politburo member Pyotr M. Maslennikov said:

"Our common task is to defeat the efforts of the enemies of peace and to give every support to peoples fighting for liberation from the colonial, imperialist, and fascist yoke." Mr. Maslennikov appealed especially to African women to "mobilize all efforts for active fight against imperialism."

Some East European countries are even more outspoken. A first installment in a series entitled, "Unpromising Efforts of the Current Progressive Forces: Peaceful Detente and Social Progress," published Aug. 25 in the Pravda of Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, said:

"The fraternal socialist countries . . . have never made a secret of the fact that they consider it their international class duty to support revolutionary efforts . . . wherever they appear. . . . In current conditions, unheard-of opportunities have been offered to the revolutionary forces of the world."

As this propaganda sinks in, many African students in the Soviet Union and allied countries may well become attracted by extracurricular terrorist courses that are known to exist in the Soviet Union as well as in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

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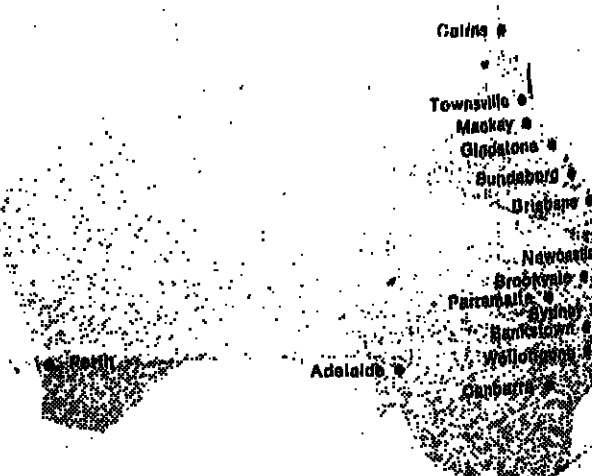
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AP photo
Patty Hearst chained and handcuffed

Patty Hearst: is 'brainwashing' a defense?

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

Ahead in the case of Patricia Hearst is the possibility of a historic test involving a fundamental legal and moral issue:

Where does coerced behavior end, and truly voluntary action begin, for persons who may have changed their loyalties and actions while held in captivity? Legal experts say the jury will be asked to decide.

At the heart of the question is a controversial, often misunderstood, potentially powerful, yet quite simple process made famous by the Chinese Communists. Under the name of "re-education," a variant of the technique is being used by the new government in South Vietnam, reports say.

The Chinese called it "thought reform." Anti-communist Americans called it "brainwashing" as a catchword in the propaganda battles of the Korean war. It quickly inspired a mixture of fear, skepticism, and confusion.

Many Americans were awed by the sinister sounding term "brainwashing," but for American POWs who succumbed under pressure while captive and collaborated with their communist captors, it made a difficult defense when they returned to face charges in the United States after the Korean war. Several were court marshaled and imprisoned.

Now Mr. and Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst have revived the "brainwashing" defense by repeatedly citing the experiences of captured POWs in defense of the apparent conversion of

their daughter to the "Symbionese Liberation Army."

Some legal observers argue the defense affidavit signed by Miss Hearst seeks to argue that "brainwashing" produced in her a state of mind recognized in criminal law as an acceptable defense.

Yet a successful demonstration that the experience known as "brainwashing" actually changed Miss Hearst's thinking and actions would not by itself meet the legal requirements, interviews with legal authorities and several experts on "brainwashing" suggest.

The reason is that research on those who underwent the experience of "brainwashing" in Korea and China shows that while it may alter a person's attitudes and actions, it does not necessarily produce a state of mind legally recognized as a criminal defense. The results of "brainwashing" often do not include "insanity" or the "identifiable mental illness" required as a major ingredient in defense by "diminished capacity" or defense by "temporary insanity," research by several specialists shows.

"Defense by duress" requires evidence of imminent danger involving physical force with no chance of escape. Yet studies of "brainwashing" show that the influence of the captor is often continued in the later stages of "coercive persuasion" even after immediate threat of force is removed and there is opportunity for escape. Thus, assuming that Miss Hearst can demonstrate she was "brainwashed," the "duress defense" would only cover acts committed in the early stages

before she was sufficiently "re-educated" so that her companions would no longer have to threaten her.

Several experts interviewed by this newspaper refused to draw conclusions on whether Miss Hearst was actually "brainwashed" in the absence of more detailed information. Questioning of Miss Hearst herself, plus other evidence, may yield more clues.

Despite the aura of mystery surrounding "brainwashing," the practice as refined by the Chinese Communists in their political organizing is "basically very simple," said one expert.

The initial stages of "brainwashing" involve involuntary confinement or capture. One source suggests that strong guilt feelings increase vulnerability. Family background or personality sometimes may be involved.

In China and other places where "thought reform" has been used it includes these elements: confinement in a strange new setting, with threats producing anxiety and sometimes fear of death; isolation from family, old friends, and familiar experiences; and total control of communications with the outside world by the captor. All of this continues until a state of doubt, loneliness, and hopelessness results. Then gradually the captive senses that if he adopts the definite dogmatic views constantly pressed upon him by interrogators or in discussion groups, his captor will begin to treat him warmly. Subtly and gradually, the "jailer" becomes his friend.

Gun control lobbyists take their case to the people

By Curtis J. Sliemer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

What Congress and state legislatures have not done to curb handguns, maybe the people will.

This is the new thinking of the anti-gun interests in California and Massachusetts who are looking at public initiatives and referenda as a means of cutting down the estimated 40 million handguns in private possession across the United States.

The move to the ballot box could start here in California, scene of the two recent presidential assassination attempts with handguns.

Dea Helfgott, coordinator for California's Coalition for Handgun Control (CHC), says her group is working toward a November, 1978, measure to put before voters which would either ban outright or strictly limit handgun ownership.

The CHC needs the petition of 312,000 California voters to qualify for the ballot. If such an initiative gets legal sanction here, other states may well follow suit, says Jack Corbett, chairman of the National Coalition to Ban Handguns.

In Massachusetts, Middlesex County Sheriff

John Buckley, heading an organization called People vs. Handguns, has launched an initiative petition drive to put the question of banning private handguns on the state ballot in November next year.

Sheriff Buckley's reported aim is to enact "the toughest gun control law in the U.S." by sidestepping gun lobby influence at the state Legislature and taking the issue directly to Massachusetts voters. The proposed legislation would outlaw the private possession of handguns and other firearms with barrels of 16 inches or less.

Opponents of the measure have charged that state payment in return for confiscation of an estimated 700,000 privately owned firearms could cost the state "from \$75 million to \$225 million."

In Michigan, plans have also been made to put such an initiative on the ballot, but the idea has been postponed because of a general lack of public support, according to the National Coalition's Mr. Corbett. Michigan is considered a strong hunting state.

However, Mr. Corbett still hopes Congress will pass federal legislation late this year or next which would restrict handgun use. He takes issue with reports that say such action is unlikely due to lack of presidential support,

strong opposition by the National Rifle Association, and the closeness of the 1976 national election.

The California initiative drive — which would be the first anywhere in the U.S. — is seen as a back-up to two bills which lawmakers will be grappling with here when they return to work early next year.

One is sponsored by state Sen. Nate Holden (D) of Los Angeles and would require registration of all handguns in this state. Another would outlaw private ownership and possession of handguns. The latter is scheduled for committee debate in January. It has 13 co-authors, including Assemblyman Alan Sieroty (D) of Los Angeles — a leader in the gun-control movement.

Mr. Sieroty, however, confides to this newspaper that he is not optimistic that the California Legislature will pass his bill. However, he says that assassination attempts on the President have greatly increased "public awareness." And he believes the time may be right for a ballot initiative.

Even before the attempts on Mr. Ford's life, state polls here showed the majority of citizens favored handgun controls — but not necessarily an outright ban. Nationally, a Gallup poll taken early June indicated that 41

percent of those surveyed favor some type of gun control.

However, Mr. Corbett stresses that handgun restrictions are backed by 66 percent of those living in large U.S. cities.

Anti-gun lobbyists admit that if they are to achieve their goals either via legislation or initiative, they will need to sustain public awareness even after the publicity of presidential assassination fades away. To do this, they intend to:

- Hold state "awareness" meetings in key areas across the U.S. One such event is scheduled for Washington, D.C. on Oct. 22. It will focus on the plight of the families of 100,000 victims of gun assaults in the U.S. each year.

- Counter National Rifle Association and pro-gun literature with information which shows that the majority of murders in the U.S. are committed with handguns and that citizen-owned weapons are more likely to result in accidents or be used in family feuds than for protection against burglary or other crimes; and explodes the "myth" that the constitutional right "to bear arms" includes private possession of handguns.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
For many the long wait continues

Camps close but 29,000 Vietnamese homeless

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

To the sound of high Vietnamese voices singing "Clementine" in a canvas classroom, U.S. marines are striking tents and closing sites at "tent city" here to meet a deadline of Oct. 31.

With the two other refugee camps in the United States to close by Dec. 31, about 97,000 refugees have begun new lives in U.S. society. Another 6,000 have gone out to about 16 other countries.

This leaves a total of about 29,000 refugees still waiting to be sponsored here in Camp Pendleton, in Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, and in Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. (Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, has already closed its refugee program.) In addition, 1,800 refugees are still waiting to be repatriated to their homeland. So far the Communist governments of Vietnam and Cambodia have not indicated that the 1,800 may return.

From sprawling "tent city" here more than 41,000 refugees have gone out (currently at the rate of some 200 a day), leaving about 8,700 still waiting. About 16,000 are still waiting at Fort Chaffee and 5,000 at Indiantown Gap.

But finding jobs for the refugees is much harder than

finding new homes, given high unemployment among Americans.

Despite persistent checking, this newspaper was unable to obtain an exact figure for the number of refugees who have found jobs. The Interagency Task Force for Indo-China Refugees in Washington says that some 45,000 refugees are eligible for jobs but could not supply figures for the number of jobs found.

The camps were authorized by Congress in a \$405 million resettlement program which was signed by President Ford May 24. Since the fall of South Vietnam to Communist forces April 30, more than 100,000 refugees have been relocated in the United States and elsewhere.

Aside from initial bureaucratic tie-ups, sponsorship has gone off with relatively few hitches with less than a 1 percent failure rate at this camp, officials here say.

But refugees still face problems of cultural adjustment, says Camp Pendleton civilian coordinator Nicholas Thorne.

The greatest orientation, he says, is not over differences in government structures, but in the relationship between government and the individual.

"They tend to look politely disbelieving" he explains when told of local government responsibilities in the field of public safety, education, and good roads. This, he elaborates, "is because they have never had a government that shows responsible concern for the citizen."

United States

CIA: mail opening in the national interest?

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

The Senate Intelligence Committee has begun to sketch a portrait of the Central Intelligence Agency as an organization which has operated out of control of the White House — which lied to at least one president, ignored his orders, and even spied on one presidential candidate — Richard M. Nixon.

The portrait emerges as the committee opens a new phase in its investigation of U.S. intelligence agencies — public hearings into charges of illegal domestic surveillance by the CIA.

It confirms the accusation made against the CIA by committee chairman Frank Church (D) of Idaho that the CIA may have been a "rogue elephant" which operated outside the control of those parts of government supposed to supervise its activities, the Congress and the executive branch.

These elements now have emerged:

- The CIA spied on Mr. Nixon in June of 1968 by opening and reading his mail, when he was a presidential candidate and was soon to be nominated as the Republican Party's presidential nominee. The charge was made by Senator Church and amplified by a committee spokesman. Senator Church said that other influential Americans and U.S. organizations whose mail was illegally read during the CIA's 20-year mail opening program included: Democratic Sens. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota; Senator Church himself; late Rep. Bella Abzug (D) of New York, the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., his widow Coretta King, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, former West Virginia Secretary of State Jay Rockefeller, Harvard University, the Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

- Admission by James Angleton — from 1955 to 1974 the head of the CIA's program — that these mail openings were illegal. He said it was so important to the national interest, however, that he considered the program should have been conducted regardless of its illegality.

- Admission by Mr. Angleton, the committee's witness Sept. 24, that so far as he knew no one in the CIA — including himself and then director Richard Helms, or the FBI, or other law-enforcement agencies involved in mail opening, ever told President Nixon that a mail-opening program existed. Senator Church called this "a failure of duty" not to inform the president, whom Mr. Angleton at one point referred to as the commander in chief.

Testimony from other witnesses has indicated that no one from any federal agency ever told the president of the mail opening.

Written evidence that, in the words of chief committee counsel F.A.O. Schwarz Jr., top government intelligence agency officials told President Nixon "a lie" in 1970 — that the mail openings had ended although in fact they continued until 1973.

The evidence is contained in a report to President Nixon in June, 1970, by a special executive branch committee on intelligence, consisting of: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, CIA Director Richard Helms, and the directors of the Defense Intelligence and National Security Agencies. "Covert coverage" (mail openings) has been discontinued . . . this report said, according to what the committee said were copies of the report which it distributed Wednesday (Sept. 24).

In responses that were difficult for reporters to hear, Mr. Angleton admitted that the CIA's mail opening continued anyway, and indicated that this phrase apparently was added by the FBI and apparently concerned only FBI mail openings. That distinction is not contained in the report, senators pointed out.

Import of seal skins will test law

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

Importation of thousands of baby seal skins into the United States from South Africa each year may soon be controlled by U.S. environmental laws.

"Harvested" for their high-quality pelts in making women's coats, the South African seal skins center stage in a world test of American environmental concern.

U.S. officials will decide by December whether to allow the largest fur-seal processor in the world, Fouke Company of Greenville, South Carolina, to bring 70,000 raw seal skins each year into the United States for the next decade.

The skins are taken from the yearly seal kill conducted by bands of South African "clubbers" who kill young seal pups with blows to the head as the animals try to escape into the sea off the rocky islands and coast.

Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act passed by Congress in 1972, seal pelts cannot be imported into the United States unless (1) seal killing is done "humanely" and (2) seal populations are kept at "optimum" levels with the surrounding ecosystems — and not just at levels to "harvest" the maximum, profitable seal herd for the next year.

Seal "clubbers" would have to change their slaughtering methods to meet these U.S. guidelines — which the South African Government claims it is willing to enforce to keep the multimillion-dollar seal business of the Fouke Company.

A secret and superior technique for preparing seal pelts makes Fouke furs highly prized, especially in Europe where seal-fur garments are gaining in popularity.

As America's only fur-seal processor, Fouke Company helps the U.S. balance of trade with its large exports and the South Carolina economy with its largest tanning plant. If denied the right to import South



These fur seals in Alaska's Pribilof Islands could face uncontrolled slaughter

African seal pelts, Fouke officials claim the company will go out of business.

Recent legal hearings before an administrative-law judge will lead to a final decision soon by U.S. Commerce Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, a former interior secretary. He must judge whether the South African seals are killed "humanely" and in proper quantities under the 1972 Marine Mammal Act before he can allow pelt importation.

A nationwide consortium of environmentalists and animal-welfare organizations called Monitor, Inc., in Washington, opposes a U.S. waiver of moratorium on fur-seal imports.

A "humane" killing requires a first-blow knockout by seal clubbers, say government veterinarians.

Two Alaskan Aleuts (natives) who are experienced in seal clubbing were sent to South Africa by the Fouke Company in an effort to train South African "clubbers" in the most humane methods of quick seal slaughter.

The new U.S. concept of maintaining seal herds at levels beneficial to the ecosystem rather than at levels suitable for man's fur

supplies is also under test between the two countries.

South African fishermen want smaller herds of fur seals which they claim compete for the desirable fish stock, such as lobster, pilchard, and anchovies.

As ocean swimmers off Alaska's Pribilof Islands and several Soviet islands in the Bering Sea, the north Pacific fur seals were heavily killed for fur markets until 1957 when Japan, the Soviet Union, Canada, and the United States agreed to practice controlled seal slaughter only on land and split the profits. Fouke Company handles the pelts for U.S. and Russian "clubbers."

Negotiations to renew the convention, which expires in October, 1976, broke down last spring when Japan objected to U.S. insistence that the new treaty be consistent with the 1972 Marine Mammal Act requiring environmentally safe population controls.

Unless negotiations pick up soon, the convention might expire and bring back the large-scale killing of fur seals on the high seas practiced before 1975 and considered a danger to the species' survival.

Klan's fiery crosses flicker over coal fields

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Ku Klux Klan, making a new bid for members on what it calls an antilynchism platform, is locked in controversy with mine workers in Eastern and Southern coal fields.

The United Mine Workers Union (UMW) condemns the Klan as "un-American, anti-union." In West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, however, many unionized workers are secret members of the Klan.

The Klan denies that it is anti-union and contends that it does not condone violence in any form, under any circumstances. Recently it has been concentrating on coal fields in Harlan County, Kentucky, where the UMW has been fighting to break employer resistance to unionism, and mining areas of West Virginia.

The Klan has been getting large turnouts at rallies — many merely curious, others interested.

Where mine unionism is still not firmly established, the Ku Klux Klan activity poses a threat to UMW campaigning. Arnold Miller, president of the mine union, charges that the Klan "often has been the tool of coal operators," attempting to "turn white workers against blacks in order to weaken the union movement."

One factor that has raised Klan hopes is the current attack by minority groups on union solidarity. Thousands of black miners, hired or promoted after racial barriers were lowered, lost jobs when the economy turned down.

They now demand to retain those jobs even if it means laying off workers with years of seniority.

White unionists who backed the blacks in

past civil-rights fights are bitterly opposed to this "reverse seniority" demand. These are racial tensions made to order for Klan organizing in steel, auto, textile, coal, and other industries, observers say.

Mr. Miller recently wrote letters to all UMW locals in the areas of Klan activity, describing the Ku Klux Klan as an organization that "always has opposed the rights of working men and women." He urged support of rallies called by those opposed to the Klan, the most recent in Charleston on Sept. 13.

"Don't be fooled by this so-called 'new look' the Klan is pushing," Mr. Miller told coal workers. "Their goals are still exactly what they were when they were busting up picket lines and blowing up churches. . . . I hope no UMW member believes the Klan's lies and gets involved."

"The Klan has a long, horrible record . . . and there's no reason to assume they are any different today."

The UMW president charged that the Ku Klux Klan "has used violence to fight against labor unions all across the South."

He cited a number of incidents (most of them years or decades in the past) of "Klan violence against unionists."

Mr. Miller also charged that "KKK members reportedly have burned crosses in front of UMW members' homes" during the union's present organizing campaign.

Klan spokesmen deny that the organization has burned crosses or otherwise threatened anyone in the coal fields. They describe Mr. Miller's charges as "union organizing propaganda."

In recent years, the Klan has been more a political and lobbying organization than, as before, a militant, extremist force. Still



Ku Klux Klan beckons members

admitted racists, Klan members have been most effective in building up pressures against busing and other desegregation moves in the South, the Midwest, and the Northeast, where confrontations, such as those in Boston, have led to a resurgence of Klan interest.

Harnessing the Nile to feed the Arab world—and more

Two-hundred million acres of arable land — an area roughly the equivalent of Louisiana and Texas combined — waits in the northeast corner of Africa for the moisture that could turn it into productive farms. Now, with help of Arab oil money, huge irrigation schemes to help realize this dream are under way, and in less than two years' time wheat, cotton, sesame, peanuts, vegetables, and fruit will be under cultivation.



Sudan's Ahmed: bright hopes

By Geoffrey Godsell

Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Most people, after some thought, could probably guess correctly the top four grain- and protein-producing countries in the world: the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union, and China.

But what country has the potential to become the fifth biggest producer of these all-important foodstuffs? It is the Sudan. Yes, the Sudan.

It has more than 200 million acres of arable, cultivable, irrigable land — roughly equivalent to the land area of Texas and Louisiana combined. But of this total only about 20 percent now is in use.

Asked if this means the Sudan has the potential to become the breadbasket of the Arab world, Sudanese Foreign Minister Jamal Muhammad Ahmed says: "Yes, of the Arab world — and of more too."

Mr. Ahmed believes this is something to get more excited about than any hope that his country might strike oil or gas in commercial quantities. (Five oil companies are prospecting in the hills along the Red Sea coast of the Sudan and another in Equatoria province in the far south.) We have the land, he argues. The water is available from the upper reaches of the White and Blue Niles. These are birds in the hand, not in the bush. What is needed is massive investment for the irrigation schemes to bring the water to the land suitable for cultivation.

This prospect for the Sudan is perhaps not so surprising after all. Certainly much of the northern part of the country is desert. But it is geographically the biggest land of all Africa. It is almost one-third the size of the continental United States. And within its borders is a longer stretch of that most life-giving of all rivers, the Nile, than in any other country of the continent.

Steps are already under way to tap more of the waters of the White Nile and Blue Nile basins. (The two rivers flow into the Sudan from Uganda and Ethiopia respectively, joining at Khartoum to form the single river flowing northward into Egypt, where the floodwaters are stored behind the Aswan High Dam, and thence into the Mediterranean.) Of the two most important schemes, that farthest advanced is in the Blue Nile basin, between that river and one of its tributaries, the Rahad.

More acreage for growing

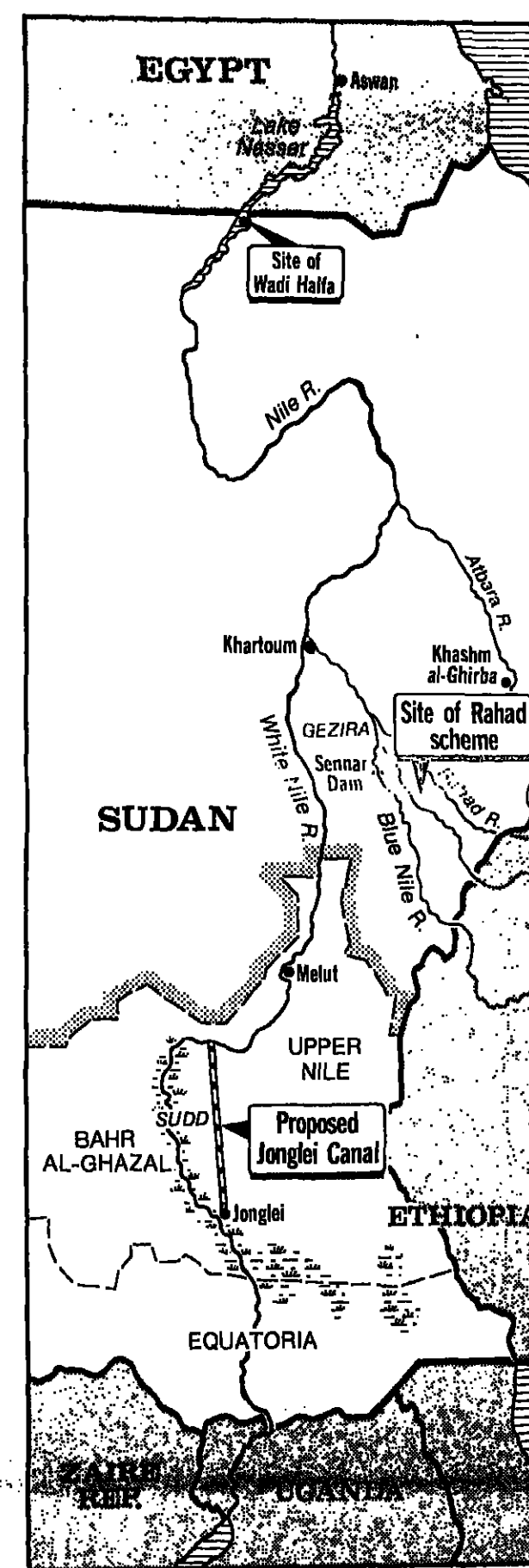
There it is intended, through new irrigation schemes, to bring over half a million acres under cultivation. Of this total, two-fifths should be ready for the plow and sowing in less than two years' time. This newly tilled land is scheduled to grow wheat, cotton, peanuts, sesame, vegetables, and fruit. The entire half-million acres should be under cultivation by 1980.

Most of the financing for the Rahad scheme has come from Kuwait — of whose generosity toward the Sudan Mr. Ahmed speaks with particular warmth. Kuwait advanced \$80 million to get the scheme going and has followed this up with another \$11 million. Another big contributor has been Saudi Arabia, with \$28 million. Mr. Ahmed speaks a little ruefully of the help the United States has given — \$11 million — obviously making that Washington might have contributed more.

Westward of the Rahad scheme, between the White and Blue Niles, is the Sudan's single biggest irrigation scheme, the Gezira, now half a century old and fed by the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile. Here, 2 million acres have long been under cultivation, producing mostly cotton. Half a million acres, however, are under wheat — to help meet a growing Sudanese need for wheat in place of the traditional, old-fashioned millet.

Hitherto the Blue Nile has been a much better candidate than the White Nile to tap for irrigation schemes within the Sudan. This is partly because 80 percent of the total flow of the main river reaching Egypt comes down the Blue Nile from Ethiopia and partly because on the White Nile there is one of the great natural obstacles of the African heartland, the Sudd. This is a vast tropical swampland, difficult to penetrate and extravagantly wasteful of water. In it is lost perhaps a half of the water that enters the Sudan in the White Nile from the south. But now a joint Sudanese-Egyptian project is under way to save and use a considerable proportion of this loss — to dig a 4 million cubic meters of it annually.

It involves digging the long-mooted Jonglei diversion canal to bypass a great stretch of the Sudd and so prevent the



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

overflow of a vast quantity of precious White Nile water into the surrounding absorbent swampland. Egypt and the Sudan are already agreed on how the water so saved shall be shared between them. (Both countries, of course, are almost entirely dependent on the waters of the Nile, and of necessity there must be agreement on who gets how much of them.) Digging of the canal could begin before the end of the year.

Foreign Minister Ahmed says Sudanese-Egyptian agreement on the canal — and on a number of other agricultural

schemes in the Sudan — is the outcome of the two governments' having arrived at a steady and balanced relationship between themselves. This was not always so. But in February last year, Sudanese President Nimeiry visited Egyptian President Sadat in Cairo, and the two leaders decided to coordinate their political and economic strategies.

One of the results of this is an ease in Sudanese-Egyptian relations more marked than at any time since the Sudan emerged as an independent state nearly two decades ago. Mr. Sadat is alert to Sudanese sensitivities. And this has paid off, for example, by General Nimeiry's promptly declaring his support for Mr. Sadat in signing the latest withdrawal agreement with Israel in Sinai.

Nimeiry policies reinforce his position

General Nimeiry has been head of government since the coup that brought him to power six years ago. Since then he has had an occasional rough moment — not least in July, 1971, when a Communist-backed group of officers very nearly succeeded in unseating him. (There was a puny move against him early this month, but it apparently got no further than a temporary seizure of Omdurman radio station, the country's national transmitter.) The 1971 coup attempt, Communist-backed as it was, has left General Nimeiry with a lively suspicion of anything Russian. This in turn has helped him to edge away from earlier "socialist" policies and be more aware of the need to cultivate a local climate encouraging to outside investors.

Despite the latest coup attempt, General Nimeiry appears to have broad acceptance as Sudan's leader. More than anything else, his success in healing the rift between northern and southern Sudanese — a deep wound on the Sudan since long before independence — has bolstered his position as head of state. The rift grew from the ethnic and religious differences between the three-quarters of the country's population in the Arab, Muslim north and the one-quarter in the more African southern provinces of Upper Nile, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Equatoria.

General Nimeiry brought to an end a decade and a half of intermittent civil war between north and south by having the courage to give the south self-government and separate Army units. Since then, a million southern refugees have returned home from neighboring countries in a resettlement program much helped by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Khan — "that good man," Foreign Minister Ahmed calls him.

The Jonglei Canal schemes should be particularly helpful to the south. The Sudd lies in Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal provinces. Diversion of White Nile waters from the great swamp will in turn open up the possibility of drainage and the reclamation of land for cultivation. The social consequences could be great for the Dinka, the biggest of the southern groups in the area, whose pattern of life has hitherto been nomadic and cattle-herding. Land reclamation means settlement, and settlement means social services and education.

A Nubian success story

Far away to the north is another distinctive group profiting from an innovative development program of the past decade. They are the Nubians, or at least those of this group who had to be resettled from the Wadi Halfa area when Lake Nasser, behind Egypt's new High Dam, flooded their lands and homes. The necessary transfer of thousands of these people was painful for them at the time. Their new homes are in the area of Khashm al-Ghirba, on the Atbara River, a tributary of the main Nile. One of the success stories of this new settlement is the sugar-growing and refining established with it. Now five more sugar refineries are planned elsewhere in the Sudan, the biggest to be in Melut in Upper Nile Province in the south.

Actively interested in the overall development of the Sudan as a breadbasket and granary is the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. It has produced a specific plan for investment which has won approval of the Government of the Sudan. Alongside this fund is Kuwait's own fund for Arab Economic Development, directed by Abdel Latif al-Hamed. This has been the channel through which most Kuwaiti funds have reached the Sudan hitherto. Mr. Hamed has been a pacemaker — and the Sudanese hope that other, oil-rich Arab states (and not only they) will follow Kuwait's example and invest in the Sudan's agriculture for the good of the hungry in the whole Arab world and beyond.

Sudan's ambitious plan to irrigate vast stretches of land with water from the Nile is just the latest of several stabilizing developments under the rule of General Nimeiry (left), who came to power six years ago in a bloodless coup. Since then he has managed to heal a deep national rift that had opened before independence 19 years ago and caused intermittent civil war between north and south.

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Australians wrangle over mineral exploitation

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney
Australia's vast mineral resources have become the subject of a continuing and increasingly acrimonious political wrangle.

Federal Labor Government policy is for increased Australian ownership with stricter controls on development and export.

The opposition Liberal Party, whose policy of tax and investment concessions encouraged exploration and development in the '60s (when they were in office), insists that foreign capital and know-how are essential if the riches below the ground are to be dug up, processed, and sold on world markets.

Currently, Australians own about 50 percent of their country's mineral wealth.

Early last month, Japanese businessmen joined in the debate on the side of the Liberals. Saburo Tanabe, senior managing director of Nippon Steel, told a conference here recently that Australia would not be able to supply Japan's mineral needs in the 1980s without the aid of foreign money and technology.

At the same conference executives of Mitsubishi also criticized the Labor Government's go-it-alone policies.

Pressure is mounting on the government to compel Minister for Minerals and Energy Rex Connor to ease his hard line of noncooperation with the mining industry and his insistence on strict government controls.

(It was Mr. Connor's ambition to secure government financial control of mineral developments that played a big part in a billion-dollar loans scandal earlier this year, which resulted in the sacking of Deputy Prime Minister Jim Cairns.)

The estimated value of Australia's mineral resources is certainly large enough to justify concern about its development. Even according to the lowest official estimates, if the nation's mineral wealth were divided among the population, every man, woman, and child would become an instant millionaire.

The Labor government policies, however, have greatly reduced exploration here. Not one major natural resource venture has gone ahead during the present government's term of office.

Chairman and managing director of Australian Anglo American Group C.P. Hildebrand, said recently, "In the past two or three years, the introduction of more stringent fiscal provisions combined with government policies have reduced the incentive of private

enterprise and of foreign exploration to particular."

However, iron ore and coal mining firms may well be pleased with the government's insistence on a collective approach to bargaining with Japanese buyers. It resulted in a higher price for their ore and coal.

During the past three years rapid inflation, particularly in the area of construction and plant installation, has also discouraged new ventures.

Queensland Alumina's refinery — the world's largest — would cost \$1.3 billion to duplicate today, against an original cost of \$440 million. Development of the Agnew nickel mine in western Australia, which holds some 40 million tons of ore, has been deferred due to estimated cost increases of \$130 million over the past two years. The \$1.3 billion petrochemical complex planned for south Australia has been abandoned because of cost increases.

Lower world prices for some minerals have not helped. But fortunately demand for already developed resources, such as iron ore and coal, continue to grow.

Value of Australia's mineral exports is expected to total \$3.5 billion for fiscal 1974-75, up from \$2.3 billion the previous year.

home/children

Freezers: dos and don'ts

Here are some general tips on home freezing.

Fresh tender vegetables right from the garden are best for freezing; the fresher the vegetables when frozen the better the results.

The quality of the frozen product will vary with the kind of fruit, stage of maturity, and type of pack. Generally, firm, ripe, full-flavored fruits will result in a tastier product.

Pack food and syrup in cold containers. Having materials cold speeds freezing and helps retain natural color, flavor, and texture.

Freeze fruits and vegetables soon after picking. Put them into the freezer a few packages at a time as you prepare them or keep packages in the refrigerator until all packages have been completed. Then transfer them into the freezer.

Select a size of container for your fruits and vegetables that will hold only enough for one meal for your family.

Rigid containers made of aluminum, glass, plastic, or tin, and nonrigid containers made of bags of moisture-vapor resistant cellophane are suitable for freezing both dry and liquid packs.

A freezer should maintain a temperature of zero degrees F. or below.

Many nonporous containers such as plastic bags, coffee cans with plastic lids, plastic cartons, and sturdy glass jars can be used for freezing.

Wrappings such as polyethylene bags are the cheapest packaging materials for fruits and vegetables even though they may be somewhat difficult to fill. Heavy aluminum

foil or plastic freezer paper wrap is fine for dry vegetables such as corn on the cob and broccoli. Be sure to use only plastic materials approved for wrapping food.

Freezing is as versatile as canning since you can freeze jams and jellies, dill pickles, all the usual fruits, and many cooked meats and fish.

Most vegetables except lettuce, radishes, green onions, potatoes, and (fresh) uncooked tomatoes freeze well, although these exceptions are fine in combinations with other foods, as juice, and when cooked.

If you have space and jars and lids, glass jars may be used for freezing most fruits and vegetables except those packed in water. Be sure to follow directions for this kind of freezing in a good cookbook.

Before freezing, all fruits and vegetables must be blanched to inactivate enzymes in the foods and to prevent flavor and color changes. They must also be cooled to stop further cooking after blanching.

Blanch with a cooker/steamer that has a flat-bottomed wire basket or a kettle with any flat-bottomed strainer — even a basket from a deep-fryer cooker. A wire salad basket works well.

Lower no more than one pound of vegetables in the basket into one gallon of boiling water. Start timing when the water returns to boiling. At end of the time required, dip the vegetables in cold or iced water. Drain and pack. Freeze rapidly. Properly processed and packaged fruits and vegetables can be stored up to one year at zero degrees F.

Spanish ready-to-wear fashions

By Jean McDonough
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
How does one take the drug out of the new line with its folds and folds of fabric?

Spanish ready-to-wear answers this question by using lightweight materials, plenty of elongating accessories, and fluid lines. The group of 10 design houses, called Moda del Sol, has created one of its best collections for women with all types of figures.

In Spain the new look is all over the Iberian map. You can easily spot a foreigner if her skirt length is knee up-wards.

The coat is the big number. Basically, Jose Maria Filliol, who designs the collection, uses two types. One falls loose from fitted shoulders and generally is pulled in at the waist by sashes or leather belts.

The second, more difficult to wear, hangs loose, almost as a sack with more abundance of material in the skirt.

Large plaids are back in the fashion ring. However, this year you do not see one bright color. Instead colors are smoky, brick, loden, purples, blues, and lots of sable brown.

There are capes and shawls galore covering calf-length skirts and fluid-line dresses. Filliol uses some short models to illustrate that the new line can work if one knows how to wear it.

This means boots, long muffers, tight-knitted hats, and shoulder bags. Shoes have more of a school-marm look, replacing the monster platform. Socks match the outfits.

Designer D'Orsay has come up with the most elegant, yet swinging, night-line, using a good deal of

pearl gray and beaded georgette.

To pop up the long fabric-wrapped look a few designers have elaborated on the peasant look. Kelson and Gene Enrich, for example, combine the popular flowered-wool voile with solid tops or vice versa.

These clothes call for flowers to give them some romantic excitement and rid the static look of length and fabric.

The Moda del Sol group of 10 consists of D'Orsay, Gene Enrich, Ibanez, Kelson, La

RSVP for the casual elegance of handmade Scottish fashion



Mirror, mirror on the wall...

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

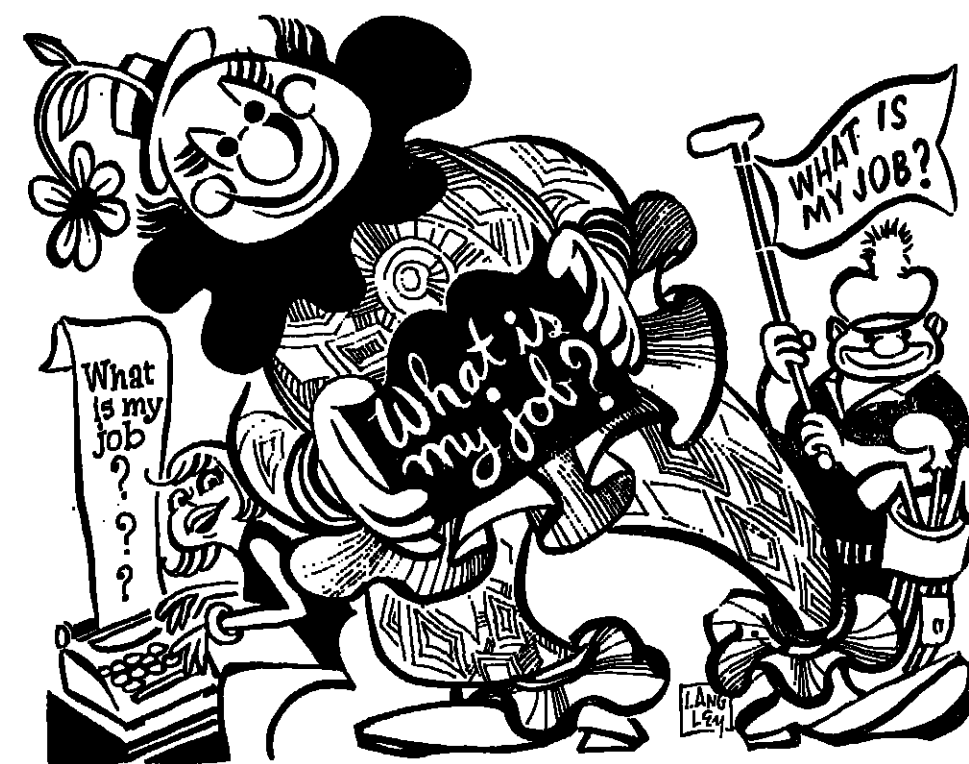
Today one sees antique and decorative mirrors of various shapes, with frames of gilt, metal, and ceramic. In one instance, they are mounted rather low on the wall above a Tuscan-type table that is used as a serving sideboard.

A mirror from an old dresser can be painted black or a bright decorator color or attached firmly to a wall.

Big, bold hooks can be added for coats, towels, hats, men's ties, or women's jewelry. It can be used in a bathroom, front hallway, children's room, or a back hallway near the kitchen.

For a bathroom, how about a large, ornate gold Victorian mirror? It could be placed over an old-fashioned tub also painted gold (the exterior, that is), and the wall behind a bright, electric blue.

It is quite easy to pick up a variety of rococo and baroque frames in secondhand or antique stores. Then have a mirror cut to fit.



What is the job called?

Can you unscramble these jobs?

1. The PTOIL flies a plane.
2. The TISTAR draws and paints.
3. The RTECHAE works in a school.
4. The STIOLP has a greenhouse.
5. The FCHIE cooks food.
6. The SGNIE loves music.
7. The DUJGE is in a courtroom.
8. The BNKREA helps us with money.
9. The DETOR works on a newspaper.
10. The CNLOW makes us laugh.
11. The URSNE expresses patience, love, and skill.
12. The WALYER gives legal advice.
13. The REFLG uses a putter.
14. The YFTST must be accurate.
15. The CATOR is in the theater.

Answers:

1. PILOT
2. ARTIST
3. TEACHER
4. FLOREST
5. CHEF
6. SINGER
7. JUDGE
8. BANKER
9. EDITOR
10. CLOWN
11. GENTLE
12. LAWYER
13. GOLF
14. TYPIST
15. ACTOR

Find the hidden message

A message is hidden here. To find it, start with the circled letter and move to the next — left, right, up, or down. Keep going until you use every letter once.

Answer
A friend is a present you give yourself — Robert Louis Stevenson

Can you find and circle the hidden merchandising terms?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

Advance purchase
Odd lot
Open stock
Outlet
Overstock
Profit
Purchaser
Receiving
Refund
Retail
Sale
Sell-out
Shipping department
Stock
Store
Supplier
Warehouse
Wholesale

VERONICA A. RAGAZZ
Answer block appears among advertisements

Lloyd's has record profits—but the picture is not all rosy

By Margaret Thoren
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Lloyd's of London — that 17th-century coffee house turned insurance underwriting market — has reported its second consecutive year of record underwriting profits.

Profits for 1974 (there is a usual two-year lag in reporting) announced recently were \$92 million (\$19.3 million), a substantial increase from the previous record of \$77 million (\$16.1 million) achieved in 1971. But the outlook is not so cheerful, according to Lloyd's chairman who anticipates losses in both marine and nonmarine insurance in the 1973 and 1974 accounts.

Replenishing underwriting losses is not so easy for Lloyd's as it is for other insurance

companies who have rights issues to increase reserves which then allow them to write more business.

Since Lloyd's depends solely upon the capital of its 7,700 or so members, the only means whereby it can attract new money is by signing up new members. Traditionally, an individual had to prove wealth of £75,000 (\$157,000) — or £100,000 (\$210,000) for foreign-born. However, recent decisions of the Committee of Lloyd's have created a new "cut price" category aimed, as one London insurance man put it "at the presumption that there will not be an unending stream of wealthy men."

Roughly 250 out of a total of 1,200 applicants to Lloyd's have asked to be considered for the new £37,500 (\$78,750) minimum wealth test.

Lloyd's is quick to point out, however, that the lower figure is nevertheless couched in stringent requirements including a higher proportional deposit than for other members and a significantly lower maximum on the amount of premium which can be written.

Profitability on underwriting may not be one of the prime motives for some of the wealthier members of Lloyd's who, after tax, may receive only 2 pence on the pound in exchange for risking their total wealth and assets. On the other hand, it is possible that government legislation will deal kindly with assets deposited with Lloyd's and thereby give some incentive for joining.

Although the actual share of insurance business written by Lloyd's is small in

comparison with other British companies, it nevertheless provides a valuable worldwide service in being able to handle new or unusual risks.

"Willingness to have a go," as one Lloyd's underwriter said, and flexibility and ability to innovate are major advantages of the market.

And although the public may not comprehend, a flood in Darwin, a chemical plant explosion in the north of England, or an oil refinery fire in Philadelphia may some day cost an individual insurance underwriter in a small office on Lime Street in London his entire family fortune. If such insurance claims and other expenses at Lloyd's exceed its premiums, its members are liable for the difference.

French phone plight now top priority

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
In a world troubled by violence, pollution, energy shortage, monetary confusion, and unemployment, what can possibly have led the President of the Republic of France to tell his people that "telecommunications are now a first priority?"

He may have been looking at the statistics. In Sweden each home has its telephone. In France only 15 out of 100 homes have.

In the United States there are more than 36 telephones for every 100 people, including

babies. In France, 10, or perhaps 12, depending on how you figure it.

For every 1,000 people in France there's only one public phone, and most of these are in cafes where it's embarrassing not to spend something as a sign of gratitude. In America there are from five to 10 times as many.

And as for telephone conversations, everyone in the United States — and that includes the babies, theoretically — has over 333 a year. In France, 107.

The French telephone statistic that causes the most fury and the greatest amount of pressure on government officials for special favors is the number of unfilled applications for an installation: over 1,250,000.

Or the President may have been worried about the never-ending complaints. In one morning it took this correspondent three calls and over five minutes to get through to the Elysee, the President's residence, 16 calls to get the American Chamber of Commerce, and only 31 seconds to dial and talk to someone in Boston.

In other words, the parts of the French telephone service that don't go wrong are top rate. The new exchanges are marvels of automation. There are even 100,000 installations worked electronically, that is, on laser beams and wave-guides.

The problem is typical for the French. French scientists and technicians evolve excellent prototypes that get sidetracked in errors of mass production. The spokesman for the Minister of Telecommunications is convinced that the telephone problem will be solved.

"We will catch up with Germany and Britain," he asserted. "We spent \$3.20 billion on telecommunications in 1973 and \$3.9 billion in 1974. We're investing \$3.2 billion this year and \$4.1 billion is guaranteed for 1976. We've had the techniques all the time. Now we've got the money."

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travel

A sunkissed pattern of islands

By Leavitt F. Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It doesn't take a lot of money to vacation on any one of a dozen or more Caribbean islands or on Bermuda. Just take advantage of the many bargain offerings in effect until Dec. 15, the beginning of the high season.

Luxury hotels, delicious exotic foods, sun-basking on sugar-fine, sandy beaches, swimming and snorkeling in gentle waters, tennis, golf, and boating, all are yours — and some extras, too — for costs much below those that go into effect after that date. (And even in the winter, when prices go up everywhere except Bermuda, Caribbean resorts are going to be good vacation buys compared with the skyrocketing prices in many European spas and Pacific resorts.)

If you want to island hop, that can be arranged. But if you prefer to settle in on one island, you have the choice of low-cost packaged tours offered by those airlines serving the area. Eastern Airlines, and American Airlines are the principal carriers. But Pan American, Delta, and Southern Airways have scheduled flights as well.

Among the islands where vacation packages are available are Antigua, Aruba, Barbados, the Caymans, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola, Trinidad and Tobago.

Each island has its own individuality and culture, but all have three important things in common — brilliant sunshine, stretches of fine beaches that range in color from near-white to black, and excellent accommodations stressing comfort and hospitality.

Packaged tours into the winter warmth range from as little as \$42 plus air fare for three nights double occupancy (American Airlines to St. Thomas or St. Croix). Eastern's tour to St. Lucia (\$94.50 for 3 nights; \$130.50 for seven nights) is another particularly good buy.

St. Lucia is one of the most unspoiled of all the islands, possessing the most diversified scenery in the Caribbean. It is making every effort to maintain the restful tempo that was part of the island when Columbus arrived there in 1502. Any tour of the island is leisurely, over roads that wind and twist through sleepy villages and large plantations of bananas. St. Lucia's main export.

One of the memorable sights are the twin peaks of Petons rising to heights of 2,619 and 2,461 feet respectively; these guard the entrance to the village of Soufriere which, despite its French name, flies the British flag.

Included in the tour price is a room with private balcony or patio; island sightseeing tour; tennis on lighted courts with racquets and balls provided; and beach and pool chaise lounges and towels. There is no room charge for children under 12 who share their parents' room although a charge of \$12.75 is made for each child participating in the other package features.

One of the Caribbean's smallest islands and one perhaps less frequently visited because of its isolation deep in the Caribbean is Tobago, a 30-minute flight from Trinidad. Rimmed with silver strands of beaches upon which the sea slips in and out smoothing the sands to a satin sheen, Tobago remains still the same tropical retreat which, according to novelist Daniel Defoe, Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday found there.

Rates on Tobago range from \$127.50 for eight days and seven nights double occupancy.

If it is a little bit of the Netherlands you'd prefer, then Curacao is 17th-century Amsterdam come to life. There a floating market offers freshly harvested fruits and vegetables. Curacao is a free port, and shoppers will find some of the best buys in the Caribbean, especially in fine china and crystal.

Tobago: paradise for the ornithologist

By Margaret McEachern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tobago, West Indies, is a mecca for tourists, who come seeking its endless white coral beaches, peaceful atmosphere, and its friendly people who limbo and calypso to the tune of a steel band.

Known also as Robinson Crusoe Island because Daniel Defoe presumably identified it in his popular story, Tobago is home to a mere 34,000 residents. It's a great place to get away from the crowds. But then, the island extends only 25 miles in one direction and seven miles in the other. It is just 18 miles from Trinidad, with which it makes up an independent nation of the British Commonwealth.

Ornithologists are in their element in this area, for Tobago is one of the best bird-watching areas in the world. Its list of unusual feathered residents is almost endless: the Tobago red-crowned woodpecker, the mot-mot, the old witch, the white-bellied bush shrike, the allied antwren, the ruby topaz hummingbird, rare parrots, the coco bird with its nervous-seeming laugh and stutter, the spinetail with its call that sounds like "me, too."

On the amusing side are the bold, strutting grackles which sit down uninvited when you eat outdoors. They demand a handshake, and it is hard to resist them.

Another engaging bird is the tiny "sugar-eater," who keeps a sharp eye for anything

sweet. This bird used to have a habit of perching on the edge of restaurant sugarbowls and enjoying a snack. (A few tourists objected, and now most places offer the sugar only in packages.)

Tobago's weather is ideal in any month. Its temperature in the daytime is around 82 degrees F.; at night it averages 74.

And it is easy to get to. You fly to Port-of-Spain in Trinidad, by Pan American or British West Indies Airlines from New York or Miami. A 25-minute shuttle lands you on Tobago.

Peaceful and noncommercial, the island has fewer than a dozen hotels, plus comfortable guest houses. Daily rates for a double room and two meals range from \$24 to \$38.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Aruba, next door, possesses some of the finest beaches and climate in the Caribbean and is situated only 15 miles north of South America's Venezuela. On Aruba the visitor has the choice of extreme contrasts: On the west coast there is serenity and solitude, while on the north coast the terrain is rugged and wild. Visitors wishing to savor some of the local color have the opportunity of staying in native-owned guest houses, some located in fishing villages where each day sailors bring in their catch.

Guadeloupe and Martinique give visitors the opportunity to practice their French. Guadeloupe offers such delights as a 4,800-foot climb through a rain forest to a crater with a view of the island; Martinique is a flower paradise with hibiscus, bougainvillea, wild orchids. It also has the fossilized city of St. Pierre, destroyed by a volcano near the turn of the century.

Barbados reveals its English connection with towns named Yorkshire, Windsor, and Hastings. Barbadians observe the English tradition of serving high tea and if you are interested in cricket, you'll find it played there.

Off-season packaged tours to Barbados range from \$100.50 to \$193.50 plus air fare per person double occupancy for eight days and seven nights. The rates generally include tennis on lighted courts, one-half-hour private lesson with the hotel's tennis pro, and a shopping trip to Bridgetown. There can be an additional charge per day per person if the modified American plan is used.

On such sun-drenched tropical waters as the Caribbean sailing tours are plentiful. On Tortola, for instance, one such package includes the rental of a yacht from 8 to 15 days. You'll have to qualify as an experienced yachtsman to rent one of these boats; and you'll have to fill out an application sent directly to you at time of booking.

There are three classes of yachts available: the Carib 41', which has beds for six in three private cabins; the Carib 34', a fast sailing yacht with beds for five in two separate cabins; and the Carib Trawler, again with five beds in two separate cabins. All of the yachts have bathroom facilities.

Cost for the Carib 41' per person for six people for eight days is \$184; for 15 days, \$344. Rental for the Carib Trawler is the least expensive. For five people the cost per person for eight days is \$189.

All listed package tours for Tortola yachting vacations exclude air fare to the island but include round-trip transportation between hotel and marina; arrival night at the hotel, breakfast and dinner; all food and provisions based on

number of people and charter duration; dinghy with attached motor; all fuel and oil for outboard and main yacht diesel engine; and all ice, stove fuel, linens, and galley utensils.

The yachts may be rented for as few as two people, but the larger numbers aboard each boat reduces substantially the cost per person.

For a vacationer who likes camping, one of the best buys in the Caribbean is eight days and seven nights for \$73 in Strawberry Fields on Jamaica's north shore at Robins Bay. This low rate includes round-trip transfers between Kingston airport by way of Jamaica's Blue Mountains, fully screened and elevated, waterproof tents equipped with single and double beds, blankets, sheets, and pillow cases. Towels must be provided by the campers. The campgrounds have showers, sinks, flush toilets, and fresh-water facilities.

No meals are included, but there is a fully stocked general store for food purchases. Each tent site has an outdoor cooking shelter equipped with pots, pans, and stoves. There is a snack bar serving breakfast for 75 cents, lunch for \$1, and dinner for \$2 to \$2.50, featuring naturally grown foods served Jamaican style.

Honeymooners are offered exceptionally attractive rates in the Bahamas and the Virgin Islands up until mid-December. For example, the cost of an eight-day seven-night stay at Freeport is only \$274 per couple which includes deluxe accommodations, glass-bottom boat trip, island sightseeing, scuba demonstration, tour of the Jacques Cousteau Underwater Museum, and free tennis.

Bermuda's specials are tennis and golf packages ranging in cost from \$211.50 to \$230.50. The rates, good until Dec. 1, include breakfast and dinner daily for the eight days and seven nights and round-trip transfers between airport and hotel. For golfers there is unlimited free golf at a number of the leading courses.

For the vacationers seeking variety the packaged tour including San Juan, Puerto Rico, and St. Croix provides diversified recreational activities and scenic contrasts. Tour prices start at \$174 per person.

There will be a moderate rate increase in accommodations at most of the Caribbean island resorts and in the West Indies after Dec. 15. Americans planning vacations during the "high" season should make reservations early and check the various "new" packaged plans which will be announced shortly. There is every indication packaged tours will be money savers even during the height of the winter season, however.

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What role for private school in Britain?

By Maureen G. Kewley

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Croydon, England

In the British state educational system the trend is toward large comprehensive schools providing a wide range of courses for young people of mixed ability. But there is still a place for the smaller independent schools and colleges privately owned or of charitable trust status, where special needs can be met.

These needs are varied. Some children need boarding school education because their parents travel frequently. Many English public schools, which are in fact private, not state institutions, have for centuries provided state residential education. Some English parents choose these schools believing that they encourage self-reliance.

There are few boarding schools in the state system. Independent schools provide accommodation in school houses or with local families. Living with a family is particularly helpful for foreign students and provides valuable support to any student away from home.

Not every student is able to absorb information at the same speed or in the same way. Large classes of 30 to 40 pupils is another feature of state education, but independent education can provide smaller classes or individual attention. In my college, for ex-

education/science

ample, classes never exceed eight, and the average is four to five. This is possible where expenses are met by parental contributions and not public taxation.

It is in smaller groups that individual learning difficulties, gaps in knowledge, or lack of motivation are most often spotted and put right.

Staff conferences discuss particular difficulties and frequent constructive reports are made to parents. Tutors are expected to respect each student's individuality and recognize his potential. This attitude evokes a positive response from most young people.

In a small group with a high staff-to-student ratio few rules are necessary. Some students need a relaxed atmosphere in which to work. Strict requirements on dress, hair style, permission to leave the school premises, and compulsory games can provoke resentment

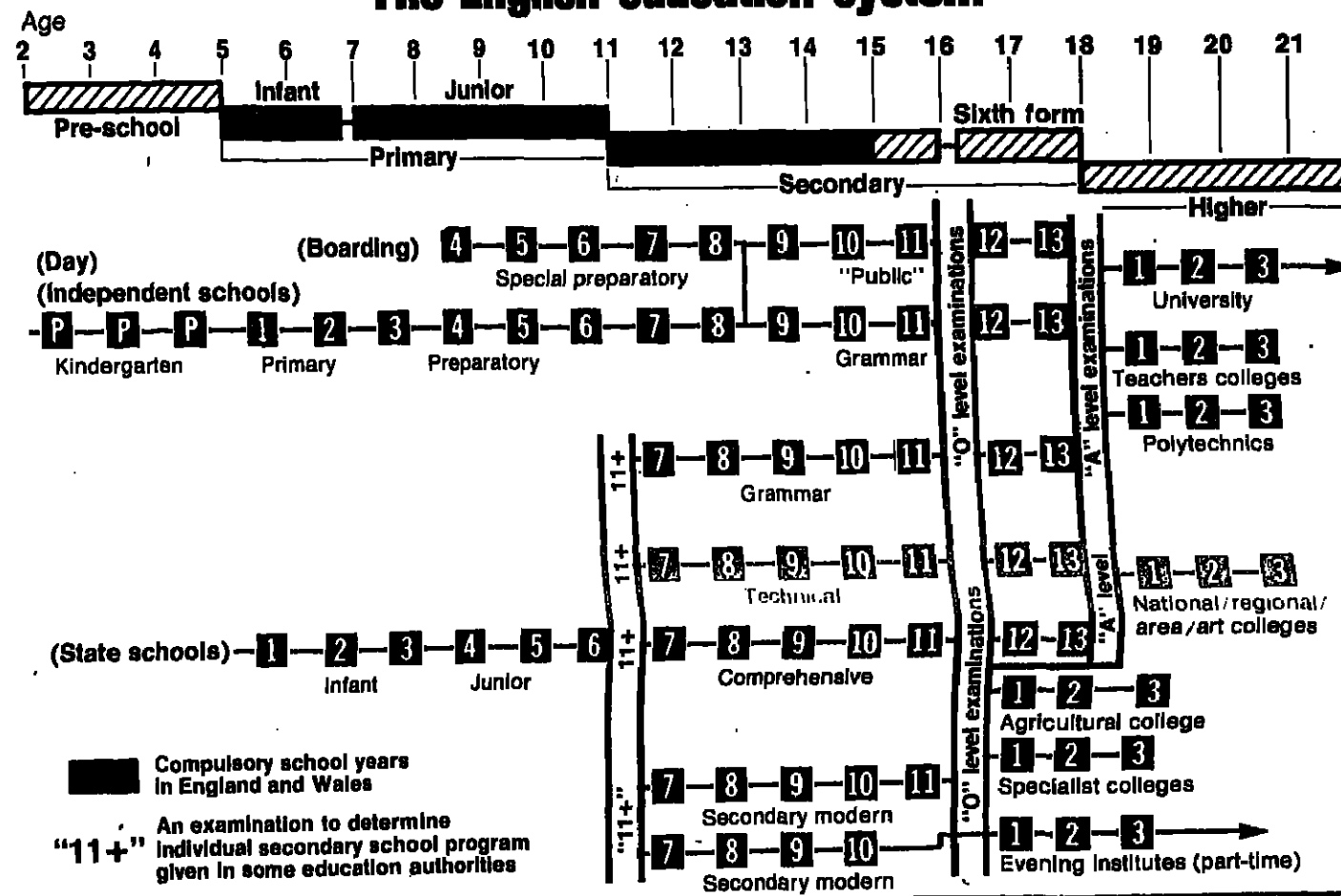
which interferes with academic progress. Young people today mature earlier and need to be treated as responsible adults. Most respond positively to such an approach.

It would be wrong to say that individual needs are never met in the state system or in large schools. Both small and large should be allowed to exist side by side. Parents wanting special help for their children are often prepared to pay high fees for such help. They should be allowed this choice.

Politicians who want to abolish independent education to strengthen the state system are depriving parents of this right. Every nation needs to develop the full potential of all its young people, for in the hands of youth lies the future of all nations.

Mrs. Kewley is director of studies at Cambridge Tutors, an independent college for further education.

The English education system



Airliner redesign could slash fuel costs says agency

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

New, lighter, jet aircraft with advanced glider-type wing designs could use 50 percent less fuel by the end of the century if the U.S. Government supports a \$870 million research and development program.

This is the conclusion of a study prepared by

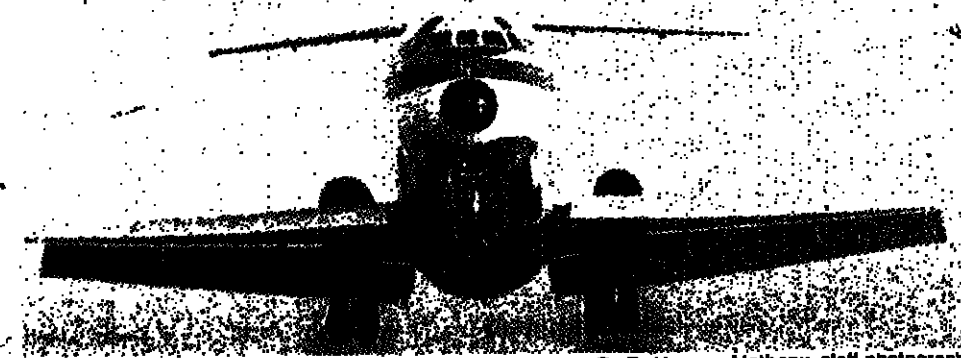
a federal task force for the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. Government experts say fuel could be saved by:

- Replacing much of an aircraft's metal structure with lighter material like those now used in expensive golf clubs and tennis rackets.
- Using advanced designs which would make airliners look more like gliders.
- Improving certain jet engine parts and ultimately designing engines which run hotter and more efficiently.
- Bringing back the propeller, which uses about one-fifth the fuel of jet engines.

"Aircraft of the future may go 'thud' instead of 'clink' when you tap them," says Dr. James Kramer of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) who directed the task force. Although the planes would not look much different, new composite materials are lighter and stronger than metal. If these could be used throughout a jetliner they could cut its weight by a quarter and shave up to 15 percent off fuel bills, the task force found.

By using advanced designs, an airliner's wings could be made longer and slimmer. Computer systems for controlling flaps make it possible to reduce the size of the tail. Carefully incorporating engines in the body of the aircraft instead of hanging them from the wings cuts down wind resistance. Taken together these design changes could save as much as 400,000 barrels of aircraft fuel per day by the year 2005, NASA has estimated.

A renaissance for the propeller is a "long



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Are changes ahead for the jet?

shol" backed by the task force. They feel it may be possible to make propeller-driven planes which cruise as fast as today's jetliners. It is less certain that other disadvantages of the propeller—unpleasant noise and cabin vibration and high maintenance costs—can also be solved, task force members acknowledge.

Improvements in various jet engine parts could shave a few percent off their appetite for petroleum as early as 1980. This involves making wear-resistant parts and developing computer control systems to keep engines working at higher efficiency.

Engines which run hotter hold the promise of greater fuel savings (10 percent) but probably could not be developed before 1990. Originally the task force considered speeding the development of "10-ton" engines.

These are scaled-down versions of the powerful engines which move the jumbo jets. When the airlines indicated that this savings was not enough to get them to install these engines on their present fleet, the idea was dropped.

This raises the question of whether the airlines and aircraft makers would use energy-saving technology which the government might develop.

An engine specialist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. Jack Kerrebrock, says that the proposed program does not go far enough. In order to make the adoption of fuel-saving engines easy, it is necessary to take them through an expensive process of flight testing and certification. But the task force did not recommend this.

arts

NASHVILLE

By David Sterritt

"Nashville" is the movie that Robert Altman was born to make. It's also the biggest picture so far this year — big in size, in scope, and in achievement. A real sweet honey of a number, as the Country-and-Western crowd might put it.

With 24 main characters and more than 2½ hours at its disposal, "Nashville" turns America's country-music capital into a colossal "Grand Hotel" that seethes with life, lunacy, and the pursuit of hipness. Altman wanders through this humming Babylon the way filmmakers used to wander through Hollywood — peering behind its billboards and facades, glancing at the glitter but gazing intently at the humanity lurking beneath.

The resulting movie brims with the bad and the beautiful, careers dazzlingly among comedy, drama, melodrama, farce, politics, tragedy, and even magic tricks. Without ever

Film

dropping the beat of that music, music, music which is the very pulse of "Nashville."

The current that carries all this along is, topically enough, a political campaign. Hal Phillip Walker is the candidate's name, the Replacement Party is his cause. We never see

him onscreen, but we do hear a lot of his rhetoric, and some of it sounds logical. Here's an example: "When you pay more for an automobile than it cost for Columbus to make his first voyage to America, that's politics."

But in "Nashville" as in life, most people pay only fleeting attention to the man who would run their country. Their own joys and problems interest them more, so that's where the movie's real action is. There are too many characters to mention here, and besides, you'll have more fun meeting them first as the picture races along. Among them they comprise a catalog of loves, hates, ambitions, fears, nobilities, and meannesses that turns Altman's epic into one of cinema's very few meaningful microcosms of the U.S.A.

A few of the situations are, necessarily, seamy. One scene involves a brief moment of female nudity that has (according to a studio spokesman) earned "Nashville" its R-for-restricted rating. But each of these sequences is handled with a tact and taste that are rare in today's movie world. Indeed, the one scene containing nudity seems to be an emphatic lamentation of the degradation and humiliation that accompany the hooting, mindless behavior of barroom voyeurs.

Yet "Nashville" does little moralizing, preferring to let us draw our own conclusions.

Its style is sometimes theatrical but more often documentary and improvisatory. Loose threads dangle from its fabric realistically, evocatively, sometimes mystically. Even the climax, occurring just before the movie's end, seems as inexplicable as it is surprising and sad. Yet the film's final vision is at once hopeful, skeptical, and — above all — affirmative of the throbbing social rhythms that help hold us all together.

Amid the hustle and bustle of "Nashville" Altman pans, cranes, thrusts, retreats, and flies his cameras with boiling energy, plus a sense of purpose and proportion that the filmmaker hasn't found so well since "M*A*S*H" and "Brewster McCLOUD." The structure sometimes gets diffuse, and Joan Tewkesbury's screenplay dips now and then toward the sentimental and unsavory. Altman keeps everything under fine control, however, by measuring all the hubbub against the human face — real faces, many of which have never appeared onscreen before. Some of the newcomers appear in major roles, such as the talented Ronke Blakley who plays the key part of troubled country singer Barbara Jean. Others hover about the background, their unschooled expressions lending "Nashville" an extra charge of authenticity.

There are stars in "Nashville," too. Lily Tomlin, famous from TV's "Laugh-In," plays a highly effective dramatic role as a wife, mother, and gospel performer. Henry Gibson, another "Laugh-In" alumnus, excels as a pompous singer. Geraldine Chaplin plays a snobbishly clueless BBC reporter working on a Nashville documentary. Karen Black keeps getting better and better, and the trend continues in "Nashville" with her portrayal of the city's second-best rising star. Some of Altman's regular collaborators are also on hand — the wonderful Shelley Duvall, Keith Carradine, Bert Remsen, Gwen Welles. And among other surprises, Keenan Wynn will



Geraldine Chaplin as BBC reporter

break your heart as an aging man who can quite figure out what he's doing in this whirling, crazy, out-of-hand city.

And there you have it: a serious sociopolitical epic with lotsa laughs, quite a few tears, cynicism, funny clothes, some tragedy, and great love for the very people it chuckles at. "Nashville" is quite a picture.

'Comedians' at the Old Vic: what makes the workers laugh

By Christopher Andreae

The clock in the grim classroom that is the setting for the first and last acts of Trevor Griffiths' play "Comedians" — which has joined the current repertoire at the Old Vic — tells the actual time. Perhaps, therefore, it would be honest to admit that as I was shown into the auditorium this clock said about quarter to eight. The play had begun at seven thirty. The evening class — the last in a course for hopeful comics in Manchester — was well under way.

What precisely I missed I hope to find out at a second visit, as fortunately this is not in reality an evening class, but an intriguing theatrical examination of humor, and also of different ways in which people feel themselves in or out of touch with reality.

The majority of the evening I did not miss, and this was sufficiently thought-provoking to prompt a remark or two.

My lateness was caused by an exasperating absence of public transport: power-failure on the underground, and rain driving all-London into the shelter of all-London's taxis. Half-

reform society by means of sheer hate, the warmth of Eddie Waters is virtually a thing of the past. His explanation, which somehow fails to carry much weight, involves his response to the Nazi treatment of the Jews. ("Jewish jokes" — as amply shown — are, along with those about Irish Catholics, Pakistanis, and "the wife," the unfailing stuff of British working-class "wit.") But the toughness of this play, and its acting, excludes Good-Companions-Nostalgia, and by the skin of its teeth it just misses a mawkish final touch when a real Pakistani who has wandered amiably into the classroom by mistake manages to tell Waters a joke — rather an old one as it happens — that makes his mouth flicker into a fragment of a smile. It is just credible.

"Comedians" is accurately crude in its language, but the layers of its exploration of working-class attitudes (all, incidentally, male — the only woman to appear being one of Price's silent dummies), and the balancing act of sympathy achieved by Griffiths for these different characters, is the overriding accuracy. Actually the vulgarity of the mainly unsuccessful comic turns is shown to be sad because it is so skillfully shown to be unfunny.

Inevitably, the only aspiring comics to be handed any kind of contract by the adjudicator are the two most conventionally unoriginal: "please-your-audience" being one attitude that is clearly condemned by the play.

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books

Redemption and the power of words

A Word Child, by Iris Murdoch. New York: The Viking Press. \$8.95. London: Chatto & Windus. £3.

By Roderick Nordell

When the central character of Iris Murdoch's 17th novel compulsively travels the Inner Circle of London's underground transport system, it is hard not to think of Dante's infernal circles of damnation. For this character, Hilary Burde, is another of those Murdoch sinners seeking a redemption they appear to be beyond.

The author may be criticized for repeating herself, but she is not repeating anybody else.

Novel

She rushes into the religious vacuum of a decadent contemporary realm she wittily evokes — and she finds there themes reminiscent of the Greeks and their sense of overarching moral order to be violated by mankind only at its peril.

In "A Word Child" there is the literary filip of testing how far words can do — or undo — the work of events. Orphaned Hilary's embittered violence is transmuted by a caring teacher, through whom he learns his power over words and languages. But an episode of adultery with tragic consequences costs him both his academic career and the moral self-respect to keep his life in order.

Now, 20 years later, he is a civil-service drudge. He vainly seeks to counter his inner disarray with a severely ritualized social routine. Then the bizarre coincidences, so dear to the Greeks and to Miss Murdoch begin to close in. And an opportunity occurs to ease the burden of the past through words, through talk. But how much can words do? Is Hilary's belated insight — "forgiving equals being forgiven" — only a "piece of verbal nonsense" after all? Is he just a grammarian of life rather than an understanding reader of it?

Once again Miss Murdoch's geometry of sexual relationships goes well beyond the classic literary triangle. But, in contrast with the self-centered Hilary and the coldness of his four-letter words, there are characters of uncommon decency — his dumpy, selfless sister, for example, and her mouse-like aunt whose calm sense of right and wrong suddenly dramatizes the dominating Hilary's painful insecurity.

Rest assured that in the rarefied programming of a Murdoch world, Hilary will begin to prosecute himself. He will worry that perhaps his guilt had sprung not from doing wrong but from being punished for it. He will recognize the kindness in the gift of a potted plant and at least hope that its donor did not notice he had let it shrivel — like so much of the goodness which Hilary has neglected but may just possibly begin to nourish.

Roderick Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.

Native genius that nothing could stifle

George Sand: A Biography, by Curtis Cate. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$18. London: Hamish Hamilton. £9.95.
Edith Wharton: A Biography, by R. W. B. Lewis. New York: Harper & Row. \$15. London: Constable. £6.

By Diana Rowan

Biography is a dangerous business. If one harkens back to certain stringent theories of literary criticism, biographies would all be burnt as unnecessary baggage, or at least hefted warily. Keep to the author's work; any facts about his life will just taint the work of art, that distillation of himself, and might even be an outright distortion, "facts" being what they are and are not.

But readers are human, and have a predilection for gossip. And biographers, however prodigious their academic credentials, however weighty their findings, are inveterate gossips. Hence, according to the laws of supply and demand, there is always a market for a good biography.

Biography

George Sand is a case in point; though she wrote some 60 novels and 25 plays, relatively few have been translated widely from the French, most are out of print, and when three out of five intelligent, moderately well-read Americans are asked the title of her most famous book, they will reply "Middlemarch."

Yet her bohemian rebelliousness, her famous romantic attachments with Chopin, Musset and others, and her legendary brilliance of personality are still vivid a full century after her death. Any new information on this extraordinary woman has a lure few of the most adamant literary purists could resist.

Edith Wharton is a different matter. She has a solid and respectable niche in American letters for "Ethan Frome," "The House of Mirth," "The Custom of the Country," and other novels and short stories. The wealthy strata of New York society into which she was born seems as curious a spawning ground for a serious writer as Sand's backwater French provinces (both milieus seemed equally hostile to artistic expression in general, much less the bizarre spectacle of a female artist) but Wharton's personality has remained veiled and remote.

No wonder she should want to keep her life private, when her social set spanned the literary, the ultra social, the business and political worlds on several continents. New information about her life, particularly about an affair of the heart, is biographer's gold, a bombshell of sorts, and is here being proudly presented as such.

That these are important biographies, painstakingly researched and that the portraits are drawn with care and admiration, there is no doubt. But one still feels cautious, for example in Cate's book, at accepting psychological interpretations of complicated human imbroglios a century after the fact.

Lewis is more restrained; his accounts of Wharton's different eras are packed with names, dates, and financial figures (as are Cate's) but are more subdued, and distanced. Discrete, avuncular, his narrative unfolds like a cross between an academic dissertation and a restrained society column; he has, after all,



From 'Edith Wharton: A Biography'

Edith Wharton and her life-long heroine George Sand



From 'George Sand: A Biography'

certain facts to relate about Mrs. Wharton's private life, and how those facts impinged upon her literary output.

How then should the reader approach these monumental works — monumental at least, in the sense that each comprises about 700 pages of densely packed, carefully documented facts embedded in an intelligently organized narrative framework — and how should he/she regard the image of Sand and Wharton thus presented?

Where is the real George Sand or Edith Wharton, under this stupendous accumulation of facts and psychological interpretation? One resigns oneself to a phlegmatic calm and proceeds, archaeological notebook in hand.

On one hand, George Sand (1804-1876) and Edith Wharton (1892-1937) could not seem more different. Sand (born Aurore Dupin) was reckless, passionate, and astonishingly prolific, often writing a full-length novel in the space of weeks. Hounded by debt all her life, mainly from the pressures of having to support her menage of children, lovers, friends and her various households in Paris and the country, she subjected herself to the most rigorous of disciplined schedules. She often wrote from midnight till 6 a.m., after a full evening of entertaining, to earn the money she needed.

Edith Wharton, on the other hand, narrowly escaped being crushed completely by the narrow social codes, and tremendous pressure to conform to the moneyed set she was born into; she suffered repeated and agonizing nervous breakdowns while she tried to find her bearings as a person, and a writer. Trapped in an increasingly barren marriage, as Sand was, it was not Wharton's nature to indulge in Sand's more spectacular modes of rebellion, though this biography makes much of the romantic episode just discovered.

However, in other ways they are strikingly similar. Both had felt dominated, yet emotionally abandoned by their mothers, and spent a good deal of energy compensating for it later. Sand spent much of her life mothering the men she became involved with, often to

their distinct discomfort. Wharton rebelled mentally, usually at the expense of her emotional health, but persevered in carving out the fragile sense of self-worth which grew each time she had another work accepted for publication. Finally she had both her art and her life relatively under control, and produced a solid novel almost every year for a decade and a half. Controlled as she was, her life-long favorite heroine, according to Lewis, was none other than George Sand.

Each of the women had a native genius not even their restrictive backgrounds, or their private childhood deprivations could stifle. A good deal of their energy went into writing about the battle to cope with it, however. Edith Wharton's husband was a shallow society scion who grew increasingly unstable and similarly tried to embarrass her publicly, even after their divorce. At one point during their marriage, his resentment took the form of embezzling a large part of Edith's private financial holdings and wasting it in scandalous ways.

Both women endured mistreatment from men, including their husbands; Sand's alcoholic husband, having failed at his business, tried to seize her property, kidnapped her daughter, and started a notorious public lawsuit against her. One turns away from these accounts of the vast and complicated procession of persons that moved through both these women's lives wondering, when all the furor was over, who had really touched and changed them, who really knew them, however "intimate" the relationship was supposed to have been.

Excellent as these accounts are as documentation, their main value might be to make the reader return to the authors' books and/or to inspire new editions of works out of print. Ultimately those works are the real and final essence of these women, as they are of any author, after all the literary gossip, the academic controversy and the psychological reinterpretations fade away.

Diana Rowan is a Boston-based writer traveling in Europe.

Richard Llewellyn returns to that green valley

Green, Green My Valley Now, by Richard Llewellyn. New York: Doubleday & Co. 236 pp. \$8.95. London: Michael Joseph. £3.25.

If Huw Morgan is not the robust hero of Romantic fiction, he is certainly — and refreshingly — no antihero. Huw, introduced in "How Green Was My Valley," combines generosity and humanity, and there is in his character also an old-fashioned innocence, for all his professional shrewdness.

In this latest novel the question is raised: How does a person grow old gracefully in a country he hardly recognizes as his own?

Fiction

own: Huw Morgan, now returned to Wales after a long and successful business venture in Patagonia, encounters some trying situations. Imposters announce themselves as relatives in need of money and shelter. A lawsuit is brought against Huw by an unscrupulous business acquaintance in Argentina. Huw's wife dies. His property is approached upon by violent members of nationalist groups. He faces threats upon his own person. And he feels a deep loneliness not easy to explain but

due partly to the social change he finds in the country of his upbringing. The book is, to a large degree, sociological fiction.

Mr. Llewellyn clearly knows a great deal about the law, politics, the building trade, social conditions in Argentina and Wales, and many other things. But something larger than all his knowledgeability comes across, which shows itself mainly in the admirable character of Huw Morgan.

There are endless people and names in the book but only two or three developed characters: Huw; his Indo-raised wife, Susi; and his delightful niece, Blodwen Tlarks. The others are, for the most part, functional.

Mr. Llewellyn's writing is a curious combination of drab compactness and Welsh lilt — the latter in the colorful dialogue. There are many beautifully rendered passages that hark back to a much earlier Wales of which Huw is continually dreaming.

On the whole the book is interesting for its dramaturgy and the author's knowledgeability. It should appeal to the general reader and make the followers of Richard Llewellyn especially pleased.

John Cune

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people/places/things

Rub a memorial brass and watch a society emerge

By Margaret Ramsay
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cheltenham, England
If you were to explore many of our cathedrals this season, you would notice scores of people on their knees — lips compressed and brows furrowed — creating a curious rustling, scrabbling noise. It is not the effect of their meditations but proof that they are engaged in the latest "thing": brass-rubbing.

This is a long-standing sport, or art, but this year it has gained impetus as brass-rubbing centers are being set up all over England. I have been to the centers at Gloucester Cathedral and at Cirencester. There, for your convenience and for the preservation of the priceless memorial brasses, exact replicas have been made and mounted on wood and placed on both the flagstones of the church floor and on benches.

The cost of making your own rubbing from one of these replicas depends on its size and includes royalties to the church whose brass has been reproduced. Sheets of white or black paper are furnished, plus a gold, white, or black "heelball" — a hard, waxy kind of "crayon."

Fix the paper over the brass with masking tape and then feel around the edge of the design and softly outline it. After lightly going over the whole design to get a sense of its shape and texture, start the real work. To get a consistent covering — whether it be gold on black, black on white, or even a mixture of these colors, so the color of the paper does not show through and so every detail can be clearly seen — you must rub hard, sometimes picking out sections with the point of your heelball.

This is what is so pleasing about the art: the harder you work, the clearer you can see the

features of the dress, the details of the armor, the features of the stylized face beneath you. A whole society is revealed in these monumental brasses, many of which date from the 15th century — changing styles of headaddresses; the heraldic designs; the pennants, surcoats, and paraphernalia of military gear.

You can learn a new vocabulary, too. There are genouilleres, colif de mailles, hawberks, and misericords. In addition, you learn about women's finery such as mantles, crespignes, and farthingales.

Ecclesiastical dress, merchants' robes, and scholars' gowns are all engraved on these brasses, which originally developed from the coffin lids decorated to honor the wealthy, the scholastic, the brave, or the official.

The memorial brasses are generally stylized rather than personal, but occasionally you come across one which has a touching little detail that could refer to only one

individual. For instance, Alice Cassy at Deerhurst, Gloucester, is shown with her pet dog, Terri; Sir William Tending at Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, has a beard.

When you have finished rubbing in these details, you polish your paper carefully with a soft rag and blow off any chalk dust, and lift the paper off the brass. Do not do this until you are sure you have finished, as, with all kinds of tracing, it is very difficult to put it back in exactly the right place.

The final result is a handsome wall-covering that has the texture and often the coloring of the original.

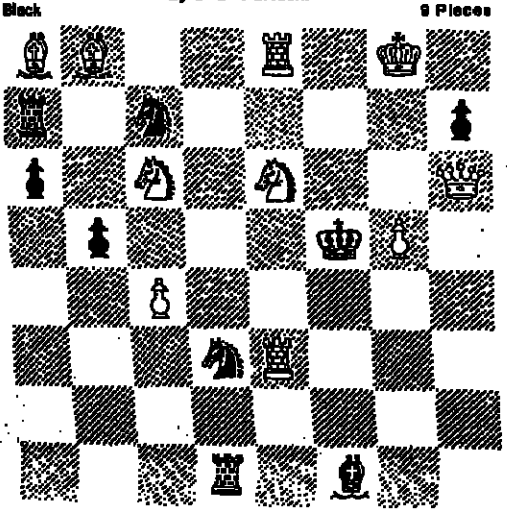
There is a curious inconsistency between the elaborate and correct details of externals and the features of the rather impersonal "medieval" faces. It is as though Richard Beaufort, last abbot of Dorchester, Oxfordshire; and Sir John de Creke and his wife of Westly Waterless, Cambridgeshire, are guarding some timeless secret that no amount of rubbing is going to reveal.

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6733

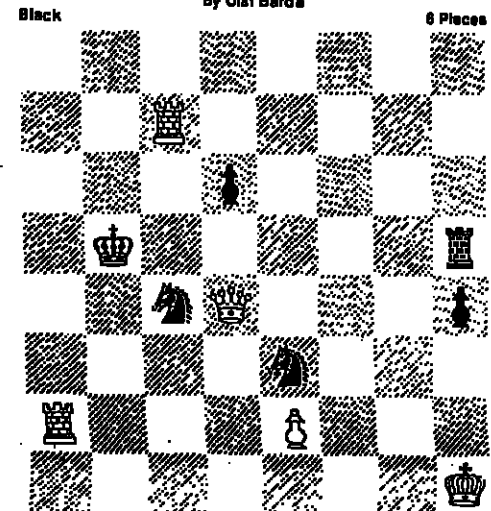
By Orazio Biondi



White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Problemist, 1948.)

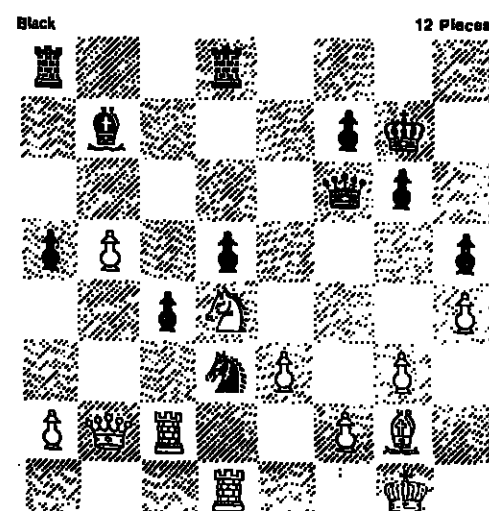
Problem No. 6734

By Olat Bards



White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Kristiansunde Sjakkklubb, 1947.)

End-Game No. 2221



White to play and win.
(Benke-Jeney, Budapest, 1949.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6731. K-K16
No. 6732. 1 R-B, R-B7ch; 2 K-K4
If 1 R-B5ch; 2 K-B3
End-Game No. 2220. After Black plays 1...Kt-B4, White missed 2 KxP, and if KxKt; 3 B-R6ch, etc. Or 2 QxKt, allowing 3 BxKt, with a favorable ending.

The Great Chess Automaton

Dover Publications has added another interesting chess book to its large assortment. This one, "The Great Chess Automaton," by Charles Michael Carroll, is a painstaking history of a chess-playing contrivance invented by Wolfgang von Kempelen, a mechanical genius who was in the service of Empress Maria Theresa, in Vienna. The automaton was built in the shape of a man, garbed as a Turk, sitting at a table.

Originally developed in 1770 as something to amuse the court, it was later taken over by Johann Maelzel, who exhibited it for many years. Finally in 1859 the contrivance was burned up in a Philadelphia warehouse.

Of course it was a hoax, but its secret escaped most observers for many years. Edgar Allan Poe wrote "Maelzel's Chess Player," first published in 1836, to explain its secret.

Mr. Carroll gives the history of the automaton

with great detail, with careful references to his sources. It is a fascinating story, well printed, with a few pictures of the automaton — well worth the list price of \$2.00.

Acers' Chess Tour of the Century

One of California's top masters, Jude F. Acers, has been visiting chess groups for several years now, giving exhibitions and lectures, that inevitably develop infectious enthusiasm for the game among his audience. Many of these have been given in large shopping centers where non-chess players are attracted.

As part of the bicentennial celebration, Mr. Acers plans to visit every state in the Union. This publicity helps the game and it is hoped that the U.S. Chess Federation, which has prospered during the Fischer ascendancy, will encourage Mr. Acers in his efforts.

Chess does not begin to get the general news media coverage that it should have. A strong U.S. tournament, like the national championship, at Oberlin, in June, and the U.S. Open, played at Lincoln, Nebraska, failed to be noted as news, even in large newspapers. But the London Times, which can be read daily in many

public libraries, gives detailed reports of important British and continental chess activities.

Rogoff Qualifies for Interzonal

The two top players in the 1975 U.S. championship qualify for next year's interzonals. Since Kenneth Rogoff, youngest player in the championship, finished second at Oberlin, in June, he will be eligible to play, along with Walter Browne, still champion. Rogoff showed his skill in this event in the game below.

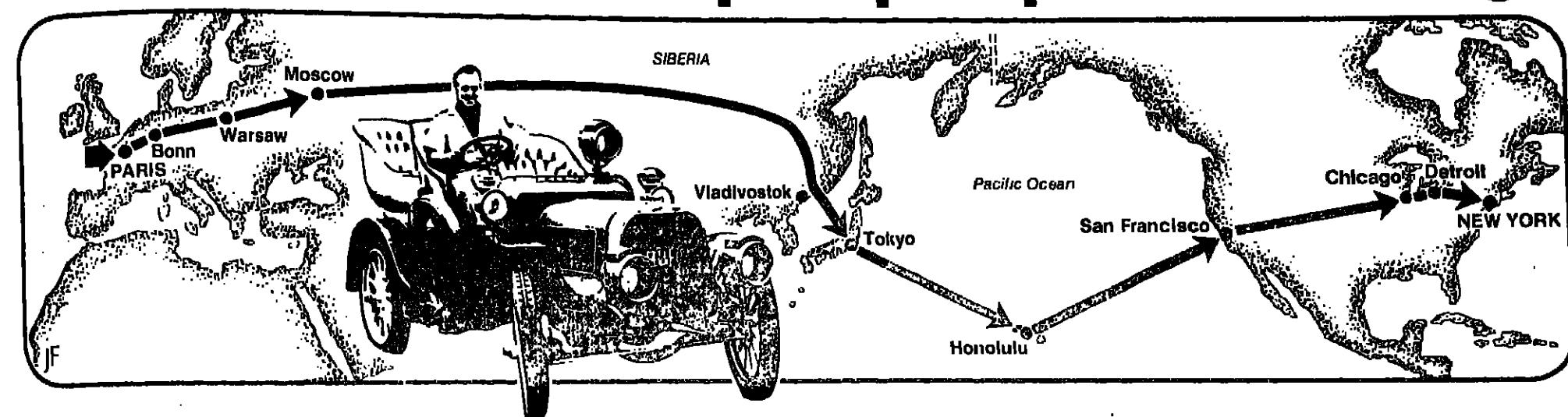
Caro-Kann Defense

| White | Black | White | Black |
|----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 15 B-K12 | B-Q4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 16 Kt-Q2 | BxR |
| 3 PxP | PxP | 17 RxB | KR-Q |
| 4 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 18 Q-K2 | P-K4 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | P-K3 | 19 Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 6 Kt-B3 | B-K16 | 20 KxP | R-K |
| 7 B-Q3 | O-O | 21 Q-Q | RxRch |
| 8 O-O | PxP | 22 QxR | R-K |
| 9 BxP | QKt-Q2 | 23 Q-Q | Kt-K4 |
| 10 P-QR3 | BxKt | 24 P-KR3 | Kt-Q8 |
| 11 PxR | Q-B2 | 25 Kt-B3 | Q-QB5 |
| 12 Q-Q3 | P-QK13 | 26 Q-Kt | Kt-K5 |
| 13 R-K | B-K12 | 27 B-R | Kt-B8 |
| 14 B-R2 | QR-B | | Resigns |

Tubby



people/places/things



Around the world in an antique car

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

1976 road race rerun of 1908 epic, New York to Paris—the long way

"Hey, Dick," shouted the voice at the other end of the line. "How'd you like to go around the world in an antique car?"

It's the kind of question a vintage-car buff dreams of hearing, and Richard A. Teague is no exception.

The vice-president of styling for American Motors grabbed at the offer and didn't even object to the crack-of-dawn wakeup call.

The caller, James Jaworski, who runs a car-restoration business in Cleveland, Ohio, says next summer's race is a rerun of the 1908 epic that pitted six cars against one another — three French, one German, one Italian, and one American — and covered 17,000 miles in 170 days.

The winning car, then a 1907 Thomas Flyer, now sits in William Harrah's Antique Car Museum in Reno, Nevada. The Flyer may be at the starting line in Paris next May but is not expected to make the run.

The 1976 race, to leave Paris May 28, will

include 15 cars — five American, five from Western Europe (West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and England), and five from other countries, including Australia and Uruguay.

The idea began two years ago when Joel Pettingill, Joseph Loey, and Mr. Jaworski met at the Hershey (Pennsylvania) Antique Car Meet — "the big granddaddy meet of them all," Mr. Jaworski describes it.

Mr. Pettingill had been talking up a rerun of the famed 1908 auto race back in 1968 — 60th anniversary of the spectacle — but it never got off the ground. So now the trio, all aged-car buffs and friends for years, decided to form a pact and start the idea on its way.

"We approached the Bicentennial Committee, the Soviet Embassy, the Polish Embassy, the State Department, Voice of Amer-

ica, wrote a lot of letters overseas and little by little gathered momentum," declares Mr. Jaworski.

"Last December we formed the U.S. Committee for the Around-the-World Auto Race." Mr. Teague, a vintage-car buff himself from way back, was a natural choice as a driver of one of the cars — his own. He also has perhaps the toughest design job in the auto business: coming up with salable cars on a minuscule budget, both in money and personnel, compared with the competition.

His car, a 1904 Pope Toledo, should be the oldest car in the run as well as the lightest.

Also, his car will carry the youngest participant in the rally, his 12-year-old daughter, Lisa. "Over half the reason I want to go is for her," he says. Mrs. Teague will join the family adventure as well.

From Paris the autos will head east for Bonn, Warsaw, and Moscow, winding up in New York City two months later. (The original race began in New York and headed west with the eventual destination Paris.)

The cars will cover 12,000 miles on their own wheels, the rest of the distance by plane, train, and ship — two-thirds of the road distance of the original race in 1908.

"It's really not a race, anyhow," says Mr. Teague, "but rather a rally, because we'll be checking in at certain points and we will win or lose points depending on whether we're late, early, or on time."

All the competing cars must have been built before 1915.

"It's a zany thing to do, I guess," Mr. Teague muses, "but I've always been so totally involved in automobiles that the year doesn't seem to matter too much."

The AMC stylist also owns a 1912 Pope Hartford, plus a half dozen other antique cars. "I guess I could take the 1912 Hartford, but I have a lot of confidence in the Toledo," he reports.

The 24-horsepower, chain-drive Toledo is being totally rebuilt for the race.

Mr. Teague, third owner of the car, picked it up from another AMC employee who found it in an old barn in Defiance, Ohio.

"The original owner had a minor automobile accident, and it scared him so much he put the car on blocks and never drove it again," he reports. The car sat unused for 40 years.

The race will be paid for with sponsorship dollars, with Valvoline, a division of Ashland Oil, as the first big company to sign up. Total cost is figured at about \$1.5 million. Messrs. Pettingill, Loey, and Jaworski are also negotiating for a large overall purse for the race.

Each car is required to have at least four seats — 2 for the drivers, 1 to carry dignitaries en route, and 1 for a media person — reporter, author, filmmaker — who will record the race for posterity.

Lisa, who should celebrate her 13th birthday somewhere in Siberia, is so fired up about the trip that she's even designing some of the costumes. "She thinks we ought to get Levi (Levi Strauss) into the act and have the company make some white uniforms with a flag on the shoulder, 'just like the NASA' crews,'" says Mr. Teague.

"I'm talking with Levi now to see what they think of the idea."

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The silver screen goes 3-D

By David Sterritt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

When the MGM science-fiction epic "Logan's Run" hits your local movie screen, you will have an early glimpse of what a new type of 3-D photography can do for the movies. While the film itself is projected in the old two-dimensional fashion, in one key scene a futuristic interrogation, police split the personality of a character into half a dozen separate components. Each facet is represented by a three-dimensional image, six of which float simultaneously in the air.

To film this, Michael York recently scrambled onto a rotating turntable and performed an entire scene in the slowest slow-motion he could muster.

Then a pioneering band of artists-scientists went to work on specially prepared films of the performance, emerging with a 3-D movie so solid-looking that Mr. York was tempted to shake hands with the 14-inch alter ego suspended before him in midair.

Such monumental holograms are still around the corner — as stereo sound, CinemaScope, and Technicolor once were. But holography already has begun to make an impact on Hollywood in "Logan's Run."

Even though audiences won't see the actual 3-D holograms in the finished product, the film's makers are convinced it is a pioneer effort. Mr. York says he is proud to have participated. "We have made cinema history; our little strip of film will be in museums along with Lumiere's picture of that train," he says, referring to one of the earliest motion pictures ever made. "That's putting it a bit strongly, but this is the first time holography has been used for cinematic purposes."

According to an MGM spokesman, present-day 360-degree holography is limited to an image of about 14 inches in height, because of the type of film that must be used in the laser-based process. Moreover, and as Mr. York's performance shows, the filming process itself is cumbersome. "You need a 360-degree angle of shooting," he says, thus explaining the rotating table and slow-motion acting. "It was almost crude compared with the potential of it all."

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich auf der Home Forum Seite]

Faire le premier pas

Ruminer un problème, examiner combien désespérée est telle ou telle situation, n'a jamais rien fait de bon, nous le savons. Mais découvrir une solution possible et s'y attaquer, voilà qui est bien.

Dans un article intitulé « La nouvelle naissance », Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « La nouvelle naissance n'est pas l'œuvre d'un moment. Elle commence par des moments et se poursuit à travers les années ; moments d'abandon à Dieu, de confiance semblable à celle d'un enfant et de joyeuse adoption du bien ; moments d'abnégation de soi, de consécration, d'espoir céleste et d'amour spirituel. »

Renouveler et restaurer, reconstruire et construire, tout cela s'accomplit peu à peu. La journée se compose de moments. Comme le dit l'adage : « Le plus long voyage commence par le premier pas. »

Une femme que je connais luttait une nuit contre la souffrance, mentale et physique. Et puis elle s'arrêta de lutter ; elle abandonna sa conscience à Dieu et ressentit un moment de douceur et de paix. Elle s'endormit paisiblement et se réveilla paisiblement ne ressentant plus de souffrance.

Tout problème peut être réduit à des proportions maniables. C'est ce que nous faisons chaque jour dans nos entreprises de fabrication et de construction, dans nos foyers, dans toutes nos activités humaines. La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à traiter de même les problèmes concernant la santé, les ressources et nos rapports avec les autres. Tous ces problèmes, dans la conscience, peuvent être « réduits à grandeur » et nous pouvons commencer à les résoudre.

Pour ouvrir notre pensée à l'éternelle harmonie de Dieu et à la guérison spirituelle, il nous faut des moments de conscience unie avec Dieu.

Christ Jésus, dont les enseignements sont suivis de près par la Science Chrétienne, a décrit en ces termes le point de départ de la guérison chrétienne : « Cherchez premièrement le royaume et la justice de Dieu. »

Comment faire cela ? On peut commencer par penser et vivre plus spirituellement.

A ceux qui suivent ses enseignements, Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Honorez votre Père et votre Mère, Dieu. Demeurez dans Son amour. Portez du fruit — les miracles qui l'accompagnent — afin que vos prières ne rencontrent point d'obstacles. Priez sans cesse. Veillez avec diligence ; ne désertez jamais le poste de l'observation spirituelle et de l'examen de soi-même. Faites des efforts pour parvenir à l'abnégation de soi, à la justice, l'humilité, la miséricorde, la pureté, l'amour. Que votre lumière reflète la Lumière. N'ayez d'autre ambition, d'autre affection ou d'autre but que la sainteté. N'oubliez pas un seul instant que Dieu est Tout-en-tout — que, par conséquent, il n'y a en réalité qu'une seule cause et un seul effet. »

Le royaume de Dieu est un état spirituel de conscience. Ce n'est pas un lieu physique que l'on peut découvrir ici ou dans l'avenir. Le royaume de Dieu est la conscience de la bonté, de la justice, de la santé et de l'amour — l'amour de Dieu et de la création spirituelle de Dieu, laquelle inclut l'homme, bien entendu. L'homme est fait à la ressemblance de Dieu. Cette ressemblance est entièrement spirituelle, elle reflète Dieu et tous Ses attributs. La véritable identité de l'homme est inséparable du Père.

Notre idéal consiste à retenir en conscience le sens ininterrompu de la bonté, de la santé et de la sainteté — le vrai bonheur. Un moment à la fois, un jour à la fois, nous pouvons essayer d'élever la pensée à la réalité spirituelle — la seule réalité. Voilà un bon commencement, faisant une pause pour sentir la douce présence de Dieu.

¹ Miscellaneous Writings, p. 15; ² Matthieu 6:33; ³ Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154.

* Christian Science, prononcer "kristienn" scienssance

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à : Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich auf der Home Forum Seite]

Einen Anfang machen

Wie wir wissen, nützt es nichts, wenn wir Probleme wälzen oder über die Hoffnungslosigkeit einer Situation nachgrübeln. Eine brauchbare Lösung zu finden und einen Anfang zu machen, das ist unsere Aufgabe.

In einem Artikel mit der Überschrift „Die Wiedergeburt“ schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Die Wiedergeburt ist nicht das Werk eines Augenblicks. Sie beginnt mit Augenblicken und dauert durch die Jahre fort: mit Augenblicken der Hingabe an Gott, des kindlichen Vertrauens und der freudigen Aufnahme des Guten; mit Augenblicken der Selbstverleugnung und der Selbsthingabe, der himmlischen Hoffnung und der geistigen Liebe.“

Erneuern und Wiederherstellen, Umbauen und Bauen, alles beginnt im kleinen. Tage setzen sich aus Augenblicken zusammen. Ein weiser Ausspruch lautet: „Die längste Reise beginnt mit dem ersten Schritt.“

Eine Bekannte von mir rang eines Nachts physisch und seelisch mit Schmerzen. Dann hörte sie auf zu kämpfen; sie ließ ihr Bewußtsein Gott befehlen sein und empfand für einen Augenblick Frieden und Gottes sanfte Gegenwart. Sie schlief friedlich ein und wachte ebenso friedlich wieder auf, und die Schmerzen waren vergangen.

Jedes Problem läßt sich so reduzieren, daß es gelöst werden kann. Wir tun dies täglich im Baugewerbe und in der Industrie, zu Hause, bei allen unseren menschlichen Tätigkeiten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, daß Probleme bezüglich unserer Gesundheit, unserer Versorgung und zwischenmenschlicher Beziehungen auf die gleiche Art und Weise gelöst werden können. Im Bewußtsein können wir sie alle „zurechtstutzen“ und den ersten Schritt zu ihrer Lösung tun.

Augenblicke des bewußten Einsseins mit Gott sind unerlässlich, wenn wir für Gottes ewige Harmonie und für das geistige Heilen empfänglich sein wollen.

Christus Jesus, dessen Lehren die Christliche Wissenschaft strikt befolgt, legte den Ausgangspunkt für christliches Heilen mit folgenden Worten dar: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes.“

Wie? Indem wir anfangen, mehr geistig zu denken und zu leben.

„Du sollst deinen Vater und deine Mutter, Gott, ehren“, schreibt Mrs. Eddy an ihre Nachfolger. „Alles in Seiner Liebe, bringt Frucht — mit folgenden Zeichen: — damit Eure Gebete nicht aufgehalten werden. Betet ohne Unterlaß. Wacht eusig; verlaßt nie den Posten geistiger Beobachtung und Selbstprüfung. Strebt nach Selbstverleugung, Gerechtigkeit, Demut, Barmherzigkeit, Reinheit, Liebe. Laßt Euer Licht, Licht widerspiegeln. Habt keinen Ehrgeiz, keine Zuneigung, kein Streben, die nicht heilig sind. Vergeßt keinen Augenblick, daß Gott Alles-in-allem ist — daß es daher in Wirklichkeit nur eine Ursache und Wirkung gibt.“

Das Reich Gottes ist ein geistiger Bewußtseinszustand. Es ist kein physischer Ort, den wir jetzt oder später einmal ausfindig machen werden. Das Reich Gottes ist das Bewußtsein der Güte, Gerechtigkeit, Gesundheit und Liebe — Liebe zu Gott und zu Seiner geistigen Schöpfung, die natürlich den Menschen einschließt. Der Mensch ist zu Gottes Ebenbild geschaffen. Dieses Ebenbild ist völlig geistig und spiegelt Gott und alle Seine Eigenschaften wider. Das wahre Selbst des Menschen ist von dem himmlischen Vater nicht zu trennen.

Unser Ideal ist, uns ein bleibendes Gefühl der Güte, Gesundheit und Heiligkeit — wahren Glücks — zu bewahren. Wir können versuchen, unser Denken Augenblick für Augenblick, Tag für Tag zur geistigen Wirklichkeit — zu erheben. Es ist ein guter Anfang, innezuhalten, damit wir die sanfte Gegenwart Gottes spüren.

¹ Vermischte Schriften, S. 15; ² Matthäus 6:33; ³ Vermischte Schriften, S. 154.

* Christian Science, sprechen "kristienn" saunnen

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zum Heiligen Schrift“, von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf den gegenüberliegenden Seiten erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesaal der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache stellt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

French/German

A sudden firewood shortage

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
In "Grimm's Fairy Tales," the grandmother gathered sticks.

In early America, the settler used his broadaxe.

On Cape Cod today, they rejoice at colored flames on the hearth from collected driftwood.

But for one-third of mankind around the world a sudden firewood shortage is vital: The real energy crisis is the daily scramble to find wood to cook dinner.

"One typical morning on the outskirts of Kathmandu, Nepal's capital city," Erik P. Eckholm told a panel at Worldwatch Institute, a nonprofit research organization, "I watched a steady flow of people — men and women, children and the very old — trudge into the city with heavy, neatly chopped, stacks of wood on their backs."

The taxi-driver said the price of the wood had risen 300 percent now; equal to the cost of imported kerosene.

In Niamey, Niger, deep in the drought-plagued Sahel in West Africa, the average manual laborer's family now spends nearly one-fourth of its income on firewood.

In some Pakistani towns, people strip bark off the trees that line the streets.

India uses troops of mobile guards and mobile courts to fight tree-poaching.

In the once heavily forested Himalayan foothills of Nepal, journeying out to gather firewood and fodder is now a day's work — a generation ago it took an hour or two.

The wood-shortage famine is not as photographic as the food famine, but according to a 22-page study by Mr. Eckholm, with a preface by Lester R. Brown, Worldwatch Institute president, the accelerating degradation of woodlands throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America, caused in part by fuel gathering, "will likely be the most profound ecological challenge of the late 20th century."

That is because treeless landscapes mean erosion, floods, creeping deserts, and declining soil fertility, say the experts, and more subtle changes that would not occur to the comfortable Westerner.

For example, consider the Indian subcontinent where nearly 1 out of every 5 persons on earth live.

"A visitor to almost any village in the subcontinent is greeted by omnipresent pyramids of hand-molded dung patties drying in the sun," says the report, used for fuel for generations and, according to Mr. Eckholm, "robbing farmland of badly needed nutrients and organic matter." It equals "more than a third of the country's chemical fertilizer use."

This fertilizer should be used on the land,



A Maryland farmer splitting firewood

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

argues Mr. Eckholm, but now with the firewood shortage its use as fuel is spreading; India's National Commission on Agriculture called the practice "virtually a crime." The same practice is followed in the Sahelian zone of Africa, Ethiopia, Iraq, and in Andean valleys and slopes of Bolivia and Peru. Since the days of the Incas, the dung of llamas has been the chief fuel in some places.

Peasants in South Korea have found an "equally destructive way" to meet the firewood crisis: a UN forestry team reported that

grasses, seedlings, shrubs, and live tree branches are being cut for fuel, and that hillside are being raked of all leaves, litter and burnable materials. Result? — "One of the principal causes of soil erosion in Korea," the foresters sadly reported.

Previously kerosene was the cheap fuel after firewood. Then, overnight, in December, 1973, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (the oil cartel) announced new oil prices. They have quadrupled since then.

Carence soudaine de bois de chauffage

par Richard L. Strout
Correspondent de
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Dans les contes de Grimm, une grand-mère ramasse du bois mort.

Les premiers colons américains utilisaient leur hache.

Aujourd'hui, à Cape Cod, on ramasse le bois que la mer laisse sur les plages et qui brûle dans la cheminée avec des flammes colorées à la grande joie de chacun.

Mais pour le tiers des humains à travers le monde, une crise soudaine du bois de chauffage est devenue une question vitale : la véritable crise de l'énergie consiste à faire des pieds et des mains afin de trouver le bois nécessaire à la cuisson des repas.

Un matin typique, aux abords de Kathmandu, capitale du Népal, dit Erik P. Eckholm lors d'une réunion du Worldwatch Institute, une organisation de recherches sans but lucratif, « j'ai vu une longue file de gens — hommes et femmes, enfants et personnes très âgées — marcher péniblement vers la ville, lourdement chargés de bûches qu'ils avaient coupées avec soin. »

D'après le chauffeur de taxi, le prix

du bois à présent a augmenté de 300%, ce qui équivaut au prix du pétrole lampant à l'importation.

A Niamey, Niger, dans les profondeurs du Sahel de l'Afrique occidentale où règne une sécheresse épouvantable, la famille d'un manoeuvre dépense presque 25% de ses revenus pour du bois de chauffage.

Dans certaines villes du Pakistan les habitants arrachent l'écorce des arbres qui bordent les rues.

L'Inde utilise des gardes mobiles et des tribunaux itinérants pour lutter contre le « braconnage » des arbres.

Dans les collines de l'Himalaya au Népal, autrefois couvertes d'épaisse forêt, il faut à présent toute la journée pour se déplacer en vue de ramasser du bois de chauffage et du fourrage; il y a une génération cela ne prenait qu'une heure ou deux.

La carence du bois de chauffage n'est pas aussi spectaculaire que la famine, mais d'après une étude faite par M. Eckholm, couvrant 22 pages, avec une préface de Lester R. Brown, président du Worldwatch Institute, la dégradation accélérée des régions boisées à travers l'Afrique, l'Asie et l'Amérique latine, due en partie à l'affouage

« constituera probablement le plus grand problème écologique de la dernière partie du XX^e siècle ».

La raison en est que le déboisement signifie érosion, inondations, formation de déserts et déclin de la fertilité des sols, disent les experts, comme aussi d'autres changements plus subtils que l'érosion, dans son bien-être, ne connaît pas.

Considérez, par exemple, le sous-continent de l'Inde qu'habite environ une personne sur cinq de la population mondiale :

« Dans presque chaque village de ce sous-continent le visiteur rencontre des pyramides omniprésentes de fumier en briques faites à la main et séchant au soleil », dit le rapport ; on les utilise depuis des générations comme carburant et d'après M. Eckholm « cet état de choses prive les terres agricoles de l'alimentation et de la matière organique dont elles ont tant besoin ». Cela représente « plus d'un tiers des engrais chimiques qu'utilise le pays ».

Cet engrais devrait être employé pour le sol, déclare M. Eckholm, mais maintenant avec le manque de bois de chauffage, son usage comme carburant

se répand; la Commission nationale pour l'Agriculture en Inde dit que cette pratique « équivaut à un crime ». La même pratique est en usage dans la région du Sahel en Afrique, en Ethiopie, en Irak et dans les vallées et collines des Andes, en Bolivie et au Pérou. Depuis la civilisation des Incas, le fumier du lama a été le carburant principal utilisé dans certaines régions.

En Corée du Sud les paysans ont trouvé un « moyen tout aussi destructif » de faire face à la crise du bois de chauffage. Une équipe forestière des Nations Unies a rapporté qu'herbes, semis, buissons et branches d'arbres sont coupés pour être transformés en combustible et que sur les collines, toutes les feuilles et matières combustibles, et tous détritus sont ramassés pour faire du feu. Résultat ? — « C'est là une des causes principales de l'érosion du sol en Corée », disent les forestiers tristement.

Auparavant, le pétrole lampant était le carburant le meilleur marché après le bois de chauffage. Puis, du jour au lendemain, en décembre 1973, le cartel des huiles (OPEC) a annoncé l'application de nouveaux prix. Depuis lors ils ont quadruplé.

Eine plötzliche Feuerholzknappheit

Von Richard L. Strout
Korrespondent des
Christian Science Monitors

Washington
In Grimms Märchen sammelte die Großmutter Holz.

In der Frühzeit Amerikas benutzte der Siedler seine Axt.

Auf Cape Cod erfreut man sich heute der von dem gesammelten Treibholz gefärbten Flammen im Kamin.

Aber für ein Drittel der Menschen überall in der Welt hat eine plötzliche Feuerholzknappheit eine einschneidende Wirkung: Die wirkliche Energiekrise ist die tägliche Jagd nach Feuerholz, um eine Mahlzeit kochen zu können.

An einem typischen Morgen, berichtete Erik P. Eckholm vor einer Diskussionsgruppe im Worldwatch-Institut, einer gemeinnützigen Forschungsorganisation, « beobachtete ich in den Vororten von Kathmandu, der Hauptstadt Nepals, einen ununterbrochenen Strom von Menschen — von Männern und Frauen, Kindern und sehr alten Leuten — wie sie sich mühsam mit großen Bündeln kleingehackten Feuerholzes auf dem Rücken in die Stadt schleppen. »

Der Taxifahrer sagte, daß der Preis für Holz jetzt um 300 Prozent gestiegen sei; er sei jetzt so hoch wie der Preis für importiertes Kerosin.

Im nigerianischen Niamey, im Innern des von Trockenheit heimgesuchten Grenzgebiets der Sahara in Westafrika, gibt die Familie eines Durchschnittsbewohners nahezu ein Viertel des Einkommens für Feuerholz aus.

In einigen Städten Pakistans schälen die Menschen die Rinde von den Bäumen am Straßenrand.

In Indien werden mobile Truppendienste und mobile Gerichte eingesetzt, um das unrechtmäßige Fällen von Bäumen zu bekämpfen.

Wenn sich die Menschen heute in die einsicht bewaldeten Vorberge des nepalesischen Himalaja begeben, um Feuerholz und Futter für das Vieh zu sammeln, benötigen sie einen ganzen Tag — vor etwa 20 Jahren brauchten sie ein bis zwei Stunden.

Die Holzknappheit ist nicht so photographisch wie die Hungersnot, aber nach einer Studie zufolge, mit einem Vorwort von Lester R. Brown, dem Präsidenten des Worldwatch-Instituts, wird der zunehmende Raubbau in den Wäldern

Afrikas, Asiens und Lateinamerikas, der z. T. auf die Beschaffung von Feuerholz zurückzuführen ist, « wahrscheinlich das ernsteste ökologische Problem Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts sein ».

Experten meinen, daß baumlose Gebiete, Erosion, Überschwemmungen, mehr und sich greifende Wüsten und nachlassende Bodenfruchtbarkeit sowie verheilte Veränderungen mit sich bringen, die die in besseren Verhältnissen lebenden Bewohner der westlichen Länder sich gar nicht vorstellen können.

Denken wir z. B. an den indischen Subkontinent, wo fast jeder 5. Mensch der Welt lebt:

« Der Besucher wird in nahezu jedem Ort auf dem Subkontinent von den allgegenwärtigen Pyramiden aus handgeformten Dungfladen begrüßt, die in der Sonne trocknen », heißt es in dem Bericht. Sie dienen seit Generationen als Brennmaterial und — so Eckholm — « entziehen der Landwirtschaft die dringend benötigten Nährstoffe und organischen Bestandteile ». Dies entspricht « mehr als einem Drittel der im Lande verbrauchten chemischen Düngemittel ».

Dieser Dung sollte dem Boden zugeführt werden, meint Eckholm, doch bei

der jetzigen Feuerholzknappheit wird er immer mehr als Brennmaterial verwendet. Die indische Nationale Kommission für die Landwirtschaft nennt dieses Vorgehen « praktisch eine Straftat ». Der gleichen Methode bedient man sich im Grenzgebiet der Sahara, in Äthiopien, im Irak und in den Tälern und an den Hängen der bolivianischen und peruanischen Anden. Seit den Tagen der Inkas ist der Dung der Lamas in manchen Orten das wichtigste Brennmaterial.

Bauern in Südkorea begegnen der Feuerholzknappheit in « ebenso destruktiver Weise »: ein Forstwirtschafts-Team der UN berichtete, daß Gras, Samen, Blätter und Baumäste als Brennmaterial benutzt und an den Hängen alle Blätter, Abfälle und alles brennbare Material zusammengerecht werden. Und das Ergebnis? « Das ist eine der wichtigsten Ursachen für die Bodenerosion in Korea », berichtete ein Forstfachmann traurig.

Früher war Kerosin nach dem Feuerholz das billigste Brennmaterial. Dann gab die Organisation der Erdöl exportierenden Länder (das Oikartell) im Dezember 1973 über Nacht neue Ölpreise bekannt. Sie haben sich seither vervierfacht.



Misty autumn morning, Needham, Massachusetts

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

To pun or not to pun...

Dear Neil,
(Why does your name somehow remind me of hassocks?)

I don't want to seem over-punctilious, or to puncture the air-balloon (after all, I didn't say hot air-balloon) of your verbal scintillations, or to appear in any way punitive, but could you tell me if I'm right (as I write) in suspecting you of being a confirmed and not-so-secret punster?

Of course I may well be off course, or mistaken, but isn't the Pun an indefensibly

weak link in the funny man's toolbox? Even less pungent than a mixed metaphor? Innocent punning, now that's one thing. I mean one might refer to a chicken as impeccable and mean no harm by it. But for your flow (how is she by the way?) to be forever punctuated with such sidelong and desultory witticisms, does tend to invalidate, if not positively impugn, what you have to say.

Far be it from me (I am certainly no pundit in these matters) to launch an attack on humor (although I take considerable care to

avoid it myself — to act, in fact, with impunity), but isn't the dear old pun a fearsomely puny form of follicle-tickler?

But please don't pretend: if, without intending it, I have poked you in a tender place, or can be said to misjudge (what spinner-in-law isn't ambitious for that title?) you, I would (if I can see it for the trees) recant my cant, and if I can't, I'll eat what words I can (and put the rest in a tin).

Well?
Are you?

Ready for an epistolary punch-up? (And don't go shaming Shakespeare at me — he's as guilty as the next: about the only one he didn't pull was having someone Danish refer to Hamlet as a little Bacon... or did he?)

Yours unwittingly,
Christopher Andrews

P.S. I dare you: a reply with no puns in it!



"Recovering" (Dr. Samuel Johnson and James Boswell) 1786: Ink drawing by Thomas Rowlandson

...that is the problem

Dear Christopher,

You ask why my given name reminds you of hassocks. The answer is quite simple. According to "What Shall We Name the Baby?" (a little book of many reprintings, edited by Winthrop Ames) "Neil" signifies "chief or champion." You, being courtly and chivalrous, unconsciously yearn to show your respect for my chiefly grandeur by kneeling before me. On a hassock.

You must resist this very natural temptation. A modest bow, plus the presentation of costly gifts, is sufficient deference to my name. Just lay the gifts at my feet and stand upright; there is no need to kneel in my presents.

You speak of puns. Believe me, I am no more likely to commit a pun than you are, but one can learn useful things from them.

One of my favorite puns, for example, is called George. A gentle, ingenious fellow, George used to travel the country, moving from one public address to another, playing on words. He played beautifully, and often wrung groans of delight from his hearers. Everyone predicted a splendid future for him.

Alas! Misfortune struck this brave pun just when his career was at its height. He had performed in seven films, thirty television shows, 188 book reviews, and 13,274 political speeches; he was known and loved, etc., throughout the civilized world, and even in Boston. And then, inexplicably, he went out of fashion. Perhaps his Attic salt lost its savor; perhaps his drollery undidled. Whatever the reason, his horseplay

became donkeywork; his every prank now seemed miserably prunk, every sally silly.

Soon, wherever he appeared, he encountered raised eyebrows — not through any fault of his own, but simply through the eyebrow-raising sessions of a new movement called Witticism's Lib. Still worse was to come; and at last even high school magazines rejected him. For a pun, there is no deeper shame: he had hit rock bottom. It was then that a descriptive phrase, in a wild ecstasy of adjectives, inadvertently flattened poor George with a syntax.

Of course the phrase apologized, when it had served its sentence; but George never recovered: he was a changed pun. He took to standing about in the corners of conversations, humbly holding up the dangling

participles in case they got trodden on, and throwing in a few italics or exclamations whenever the tone became too bland. Whenever the conversational tone became too violent, George would swathe it in abstract nouns, or tickle it sensible. If a monologue continued for too long, he would mix its metaphors, scramble its clichés, plant its platitudes, and crown its climax with bathos. His life became a model of the purest public service.

He is enormously popular — not with speech-writers, not with speech-makers, but with captive audiences.

Let this, dear Chris, be a lesson to us all, so it is to

Your chief champion,

Neil Miller

To my new friend

You and I
are faced with an enormous problem
we have
a complete lack of misunderstanding
when you talk to me
I hear every word — and more.
When you listen
I listen
(that's how important you make my words sound)
What are we going to do with all this compatibility?
It's frightening (really)
I mean
Things can only get better.

Madora Workman

Mobiles

There have been many articles written on the apparent malice of inanimate objects; on the way drawers suddenly stick, cups fly out of hands, and so on. I have written several myself, always ending up, of course, with the pious observation that everything, even the top of a foot paste tube that has bounced under the radiator, yields to love. It is not good kicking a cupboard door because it will not open (at least it isn't often any good); you have to talk to it like a mother.

Still, I would not have you think that I make a habit of talking to furniture. Like you, I am quite intelligent in some ways and only pretend to believe that inanimate objects have minds of their own. All the same it is hard to explain not so much their recalcitrance as their ability to get from one place to another unaided by human hand. For instance, one has only to rearrange the books in one's library to reveal objects that cannot possibly have been put there by anybody at any time. Recently, while bringing the Somerset Maugham down and putting the Katherine Mansfield up I found a nail brush behind the former and a jar of pickled onions behind the latter. How did they get there? None of my family is insane, or even eccentric, and we are not Irish so there are no "little people" to blame.

The sides of sofas and armchairs are particularly prone to be nesting places for unlikely objects. Since it is seldom that the housewife bothers to clean out these tedious crevasses one can understand finding crumbs and fluff there, and the things that easily fall out of people's pockets such as lipsticks and money. But why a 13 amp. fuse, or the missing handle of a potato peeler, or a packet of nasturtium seeds, or a cork, or a golf ball, or the lid off a tin of shoe polish?

Where have they come from? What invisible fingers have plucked them from the kitchen, the tool shed, the garden, and stashed them away, presumably in the dead of night, under the sofa cushions? Is there, unbeknownst to us, a squirrel in the house? Or a magpie?

I remember spending several hours getting my flat ready for a party, fussing around like the proverbial hen, arranging flowers, rearranging ornaments, standing brooding — in fact taking a lot of time and thought to making the rooms look as perfect as could be. Just as the first guest arrived I saw, to my stupefaction, lying on the mantelpiece, alongside the Regency candlesticks and the Louis XV clock, my toothbrush.

It gives one to think.

Virginia Graham

The Monitor's religious article

Make a beginning

As we know, ruminating about a problem or contemplating the hopelessness of a situation doesn't accomplish anything. Finding a workable solution and making a beginning, that is the job.

In an article entitled "The New Birth" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "The new birth is not the work of a moment. It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love."

Renewing and restoring, rebuilding and building, all begin in small ways. Days are made up of moments. A wise saying tells us, "The longest journey begins with one step."

A woman I know was struggling one night, mentally and physically, with pain. Then she stopped struggling; she surrendered her consciousness to God and she felt a moment of peace and gentleness. She fell asleep peacefully and she awoke peacefully, no longer in pain.

Every problem can be reduced to manageable proportions. We do this every day in our building and manufacturing industries, our homes, in all our human activities. Christian Science shows us that problems involving our health, supply, and personal relationships can be handled the same way. In consciousness they can all be "cut down to size" and a beginning made toward solving them.

Moments of conscious unity with God are necessary to open thought to God's eternal harmony and to spiritual healing.

Christ Jesus, whose teachings Christian Science closely follows, stated the beginning point of Christian healing in these words: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God."*

How? One can begin to think and live more spiritually.

"Honor thy Father and Mother, God," writes Mrs. Eddy to her followers. "Continue in His love. Bring forth fruit — 'signs following' — that your prayers be not hindered. Pray without ceasing. Watch diligently; never desert the post of spiritual observation and self-examination. Strive for self-abnegation, justice, meekness, mercy, purity, love. Let your light reflect Light. Have no ambition, affection, nor aim apart from holiness. Forget not for a moment, that God is All-in-all — therefore, that in reality there is but one cause and effect."†

BIBLE VERSE

Ye are all the children of light,
and the children of the day: we
are not of the night, nor of darkness.

I Thessalonians 5:5

Promises

Because they don't stay put
we make none.
But love itself is promise
improvising
on what's to come
(whatever does
or doesn't)

and even as it grows or goes
becoming.

Carol Earle Chaplin

The kingdom of God is a spiritual state of consciousness. It is not a physical place to be found here or in the future. The kingdom of God is the consciousness of goodness, justice, health, and love — love of God and God's spiritual creation, which, of course, includes man. Man is made in the likeness of God. This likeness is wholly spiritual, reflecting God and all His attributes. Man's true selfhood is inseparable from the Father.

To hold in consciousness the continuing sense of goodness, health, and holiness — true happiness — is our ideal. We can try one moment at a time, one day at a time, to lift our thought to spiritual reality — the only reality. This is a good beginning, pausing to feel the gentle presence of God.

*Miscellaneous Writings, p. 15; **Matthew 6:33; †Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 154-155.

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

Science and Health speaks of God's steadfastness and His law of healing through prayer. It can show you how a change in your concept of God and man can bring healing and regeneration in your life. It will show you how the Bible's promises are fulfilled.

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OPINION AND...

New slant on Britain's woes, public schools, India and Iran

As an Englishman, and one who is familiar with the social structure of British society, I cannot let Roger Bernheim's article on Britain go unanswered.

Roger Bernheim maintains that the reason for Britain's economic woes is because the country has not been able to adjust from its past colonialism to present day medium power status. He blames Britain's class arrogance, elite versus working. I should like to remind the writer that Britain along with other highly industrialized nations is divided into three social classes, a small upper class consisting mainly of titled gentry, a large middle class, and an equally large working class, although the latter would appear to be diminishing as more and more people climb the ladder of success.

In present-day Britain there is very little class distinction, and a child from a state school of working class parents has every opportunity of going on to higher levels of learning. Furthermore, increasing numbers of pupils from state-run schools are being accepted into so-called elite private schools. In present-day Britain it takes more than inherited wealth and prestige to become a leader. More and more establishment institutions such as merchant banking, the foreign office of the civil service, are opening their doors to promising recruits from all walks of life.

I'm afraid I cannot accept the theory that class arrogance is pulling Britain down. It is quite true the unions are powerful, and some, due to left wing infiltration, quite militant. However, this is not the real cause of Britain's

ills. I rather suspect that the average Briton, heavily taxed since World War II has lost the incentive to work hard, consequently has become lethargic to some extent.

To visit Britain today one would never suspect that the country were deeply in debt with a 25 percent inflation rate. On the contrary, there is indeed an air of unparalleled prosperity, quite noticeable in large centres of population.

Roger Bernheim is most certainly not convincing in his article on Britain, and will have to do a little more in-depth research before he is. The subject is a complex one, and requires careful analysis.

Toronto, Canada Lionel W. Needham

Lay off the public schools!

While appreciating much of the article "Britain's long travail" in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor, I cannot agree with the statements against the English public schools. Having taught in the Junior department of such a school for many years I know the careful work done there is bound to help every pupil who attends. It also develops a strong sense of loyalty to the school.

I do not agree that the boys are snobbish or feel superior.

Because all boys do not have the privilege of attending "elite" schools even if they wished to, why abolish the "elite" schools, and so deprive those who are able to attend, and wish to do so?

So please, let us stop attacking our public schools, private schools, elite schools — call

them what you like but please let us recognize their good, and their great place in our well-loved country of Britain.

Oswestry, England Katie Lloyd

In defense of India

I am at a loss to understand why the Western media is mostly against India. I was recently in India on vacation. There are no strikes, no lockouts, no more burning of the railways, schools, colleges, universities, post offices, etc. Our production has shot up by 6-10 percent, the prices have come down by 3-5 percent. The prices of some of the commodities for daily use for an average person have come down by 10-15 percent. The overwhelming majority of the people are happy. I only wish that this had come a few years earlier.

If the Senate and Congress in the United States could appoint Mr. Ford as the President and Mr. Rockefeller as the Vice-President, without any election, then why can't the duly elected upper and lower houses of India bring in some changes. This has been done by an overwhelming majority in both houses.

Have you forgotten your support for the military juntas, autocratic dictators, mockeries of human rights in Rhodesia and South Africa while picking on the Indian Government which is valiantly trying to save democracy from disintegrating? The only reason seems to be that it suits the capitalist governments, and of course, the Western media which are controlled by the rich people, so they must play the master's tune.

I am writing this as an ordinary, loyal, dedicated, and proud Indian citizen.

London M. L. Kalla

The path of glory

Mr. Russell Brines in his article "Iran: Peacekeeper or empire builder?" describes the Shah's objectives characterized by "most ambitious geopolitical campaign by any non-industrial power." The Shah's strategy is serving Iran well, but I would like to make two points:

1. Modern Iran is the Shah. What happens if he leaves the scene, suddenly — a hazard of present-day political leadership.

2. India and Iran, both are set on "path of glory," dreaming of bygone empires: Asoka's or Cyrus the Great's. If India recovers her strength and the Shah lives long enough they are bound to confront. As Mr. Brines so aptly describes:

"There is no guarantee that commanding regional powers, once ascendant, will renounce empire-building or will refrain from developing nuclear potentiality, as India has done. The pressures of tomorrow, or even tonight may change the most peace-minded leader."

And when that happens the contest arena would be the Afro-Asian Region, starting with Pakistan.

Rawalpindi, Pakistan Malik G. Sarwar

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Yalta and Helsinki

By László T. Kise

One of the most durable misconceptions of the postwar period has proved to be the widespread belief that Churchill and Roosevelt sold out the countries of Central-Eastern Europe to Stalin at Yalta. The fundamental facts about that famous conference, long declassified, have emerged from behind the multiple veils of rumor and conjecture (the U.S. State Department published its volume of diplomatic papers on Yalta in 1955). But the myth about these nations' deliberate betrayal by the very architects of the Atlantic Charter has continued to persist.

The Helsinki summit produced fresh echoes of Yalta as several commentators began emphasizing the similarities between the two conferences. These echoes were not, however, in harmony with the actual facts. In February of 1945, Churchill and Roosevelt had managed to salvage their principles — from the moral ordeal of their wartime friendship with Uncle Joe — by inserting them into the text of their agreement. Consequently, the fifth chapter of its Declaration on Liberated Europe fully reaffirmed the right of all the nations concerned to self-determination and democratic government.

Stalin along with FDR and Churchill signed this clearly worded pact and thus formally

accepted the responsibility for carrying out its provisions in Russian-occupied Europe. The Soviet dictator (in accord with Churchill's worst fears which had motivated most of his arguments for a Southern strategy) bluntly violated all aspects of the Yalta agreement, however, by imposing Communist dictatorships on the nations within his grip. Then, as an ultimate gesture of contempt for the United Nations and its brave hopes for a new free world, he put up the Iron Curtain.

The fact that the removal of this lethal barrier from the heart of Europe was not included in the West's preconditions for signing the Helsinki document tells a great deal about the moral standards of the free world's political establishment.

Helsinki as a whole should be appraised in the light of the tragic post-Yalta drama (in which Stalin was, beyond any doubt, the chief villain) and with a reflective thought on the old adage that nations which refuse to learn from history are destined to repeat their follies.

Much has been said lately about the dangers of Finlandization to West-Central Europe following a large-scale American withdrawal from the continent. None of the commentators has mentioned, however, the particularly relevant fact that Yalta's overall objective was

East-Central Europe's Finlandization. That in essence, and by contrast, means the status of neutral freedom not suppression; exposure to the Kremlin's whims but not to its whip; being within Moscow's sphere of influence but not under its totalitarian control.

Had the Soviet-dominated nations been allowed to live according to the Finns' political pattern and standards, there would have been no cold war. The Western govern-



ments would not have been compelled to protest Stalin's aggressive violations of the wartime agreements and, in response to his expansive coups in Soviet-occupied Europe, ultimately forced to rearm. Therefore, since the Soviet breach of the Yalta Pact was the casus belli of the cold war, only the pact's gradual implementation — the liberalization

and eventual Finlandization of Moscow's satellites — could really end it.

This ideal solution, the key to genuine peace and justice, apparently never entered the minds of the Helsinki summit's planners, let alone their final draft. The Western powers politely refrained from raising the crucial question about the captive nations' obviously defunct sovereignty and meekly went along with the Kremlin's transparent intention to turn the Helsinki declaration into an idle recitation of dishonored truths.

The usual principles about all the European nations' right to freedom and self-determination were restated as clearly as they were thirty years ago. This time, however, everyone knew that these have no validity in Prague and Budapest, or anywhere within the Soviet orbit; their meanings were crushed by the dialectical mills of Moscow's propaganda machine. The difference, therefore, between the two conferences amounts to this: while the breaking of Yalta's promise was merely a possibility, the deception at Helsinki was a foregone conclusion even before the document was signed.

Mr. Kise, a PhD candidate at Fordham, was a member of the former Hungarian Christian Democratic Party.

Roscoe Drummond

Washington

Someone ought to say a few kind words in behalf of the CIA — I'm willing.

This doesn't mean justifying any of its improper, illegal, or unauthorized actions during the Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations. Congress has good reason to investigate the operation, management, and oversight of the Central Intelligence Agency. It is all to the good that it is doing so.

But it does need to be understood that it is impossible for the agency to put its publicized failures and shortcomings into perspective since its significant successes cannot be publicized. Intelligence gathering has to be a secret operation and its defenders cannot publicize work well done without impairing its future effectiveness.

The first president of the United States warned his chief of intelligence that "secrecy

is essential," and President Truman put truth with characteristic directness 176 years later:

"It matters not to the United States," he said, "whether its secrets become known through publication in the media or through the activities of spies. The damage to the United States is the same in both cases. I, for one, do not believe that the best interests of our country are served by going on the principle that everybody has the right to know everything."

The congressional investigators are certainly not setting out intentionally to destroy the intelligence arm of the American Government.

The point I am making is that the congressional investigations, which are truly needed, may do so unintentionally by the recklessness and carelessness of some of the committee, or by irresponsible leaks.

It is beginning to happen.

The CIA isn't all bad

Rep. Michael Harrington (D) of Massachusetts was given access to classified CIA documents which Congress itself had decided should not be made public. Harrington violated his written oath by making parts of them public. Thus a single member of Congress declassified intelligence information which Congress was holding as classified. When Congress cannot compel obedience to its own rules by its own members, no wonder the President is reluctant to turn over highly secret material to it.

The House Intelligence Investigating Committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Otis Pike (D) of New York asked President Ford to turn over certain classified CIA information. He did so. The committee then made public, over the earnest objections of the White House, phrases from those documents which disclosed that the U.S. had penetrated the communications of two important nations. Through this congressional publicity, these

two countries now know that they must alter the communications security.

Helpful to them but not to the U.S. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate's CIA investigation, stated that its inquiry into covert intelligence matters would be secret in the interest of not impairing its U.S. intelligence operations. Whereupon, a member of his committee or a member of its staff started to leak the testimony it was taking.

One headline read: "Senators Hear CIA Sent Poison to Kill Lumumba." There was no attributed source for the story since the source did not dare identify himself. There was no indication whether the testimony had been rebutted. In any event it is always difficult for rebuttal to catch up with fleet and alluring rumors.

The CIA has a duty to handle itself better than it has in the past. But hasn't Congress a duty to handle its investigation of the CIA better than it has so far?

COMMENTARY

Melvin Maddocks

The original land of future-shock

It has been a particularly warm September in Japan, during the hottest summer in 82 years. On the national holiday celebrating Respect for the Elders the temperature soared into the 90s, and the children were everywhere. Consider the scene. Boys in Little League uniforms raise the dust on unseasonably sun-baked diamonds. Schoolgirls in their middie-blouses bicycle as small convoys down avenues blocked off for the holiday. In the Olani Gardens near-infants stand on tiptoe by red-lacquered bridge rails, staring down at the goldfish and carp swimming in midsummer laziness beneath while adoring parents take snapshots from the shore.

In the department stores — and what good consumer anywhere would rate a holiday if department stores were closed? — more children fill the aisles, playing the international game of leave-your-parents, find-your-parents (you hope). Misplaced children turn up sooner rather than later, of course, at the toy counters where — American children, please take note! — they are practically encouraged to touch and even operate snarling miniature sports cars, electrically wagging dogs, and reasonably friendly robots. Could one find more convincing evidence that Japan is child-oriented than these libertarian little hands?

But where in this tableau are the elderly, so officially being respected? Pretty much nowhere.

A young man wearing a denim suit and cowboy boots, perhaps in his mid-20s, explains: The Japanese work so hard that they have to have national holidays. It is the only way, he

says, to halt their compulsiveness. The specific excuse for the holiday could not matter less.

A young woman in a yellow dress disagrees. A national holiday, she argues subtly, gets established only when the attitude it enforces requires enforcing. If people really respected the elderly, there would be no need to declare a day for observance.

Even at the Meiji Shrine — a solid symbol surely of "ancestor worship" — the 179 acres swarm with the next generation. A jolly guide at the Treasure Museum stands in the sun near the door, turns his back to the Emperor Meiji's desk, the Emperor Meiji's horse-drawn carriage — all the memorabilia of the past — and pretends to chase the little children, squealing in delight, who play tag with his black robe.

In public outdoor pools, boys showing off a long hot summer's worth of tan and girls in their bikinis enjoy one last swim to the recorded rhythm of rock music.

On the Tokyo streets, motorcyclists in summer shirts take advantage of the absence of commuter traffic to drag-race from the stop lights.

No place for tribal gatherings of the elderly here.

Does this mean that Respect for the Elders Day is a form of holiday-hypocrisy? A pious gesture without content? Not necessarily. What may be pointed out rather is the truism that one of the most past-oriented of societies has become one of the most future-oriented, and is not finding the self-contradiction easy.

Once Japanese novels and films were built around plots emphasizing the duties of filial piety. Now the themes are shifting to a Western — or perhaps simply 20th-century — "individualism." And as Westerners — children, parents, and nursing-home owners — well know, honoring your father and your mother gets acknowledged more often in theory than in practice.

Individualists travel light. Obviously Respect for the Elders Day can be a bit of an embarrassment, and at worst an agony. The morning-after papers recounted stories about suicides among the elderly, much as American papers detail the holiday statistics of traffic accidents.

But there was also a report of an international marathon race for the elderly — 25 kilometers around Lake Yamanaka, 10 kilometers for the very elderly. And last summer, it is said, a 91-year-old man climbed Mt. Fuji. Here are seniors training for their survival in a world where the young not the elderly, the children not the parents are likely to stand at the top of the hierarchy.

Of the 2,782 marathoners from 22 countries, about 95 percent finished strong. And the way things are going for the elderly everywhere, they had better.

But save, say, half a holiday's quota of respect for the young in Japan, the original land of future-shock. And, in fact, for the young everywhere — those astronauts flying through space on automatic pilot, apprehensive about a destination they can't yet see, homesick for a launching pad they can't even remember.

Erwin D. Canham

Questions Americans ask themselves about violence

Americans continue to ask themselves a series of questions:

To what degree are the many assassinations and assassination attempts a general condition of national society which should give great concern? Do we face a problem of collective guilt?

To what degree are these dreadful phenomena a result of single, isolated, deranged persons who are given great opportunity by the unique openness of American society and the nature of its political campaigning?

To what degree are the recent attempts on President Ford a consequence of his own style of political activism?

How important is the ready availability of lethal weapons, as compared with many other countries?

I think there is some serious validity to each of these questions.

But is it not also true, as President Ford has said, that these tragic events give a distorted view of American society, which also includes

overwhelmingly good elements? And that there is virtue in his desire to have close contact with American people, and his refusal to shut himself off behind impenetrable barriers?

The most serious point, it seems to me, is the question about the nature of American society. Certainly it has included since pioneer days a great deal of violence. The centuries-long "war" against the American Indians was itself a dreadful conditioner. Europeans came as invaders and all too frequently fought their way into possession of other people's land, destroying other people's societies.

These elements of violence continued and to this day are glorified in the pervasive entertainment media, although latterly more accuracy and humaneness (and some counter-distortion) have entered some accounts of frontier life.

This inheritance of violence was manifested also in the growth of crime rings, in underworld battles and in battles against criminals,

also glorified by the entertainment media often most brutally.

The inner disciplines which are necessary to preserve order — which have until recently permitted British policemen to go unarmed — have been lacking to a great degree in the United States, although without a considerable measure of them society could not exist anywhere.

Many Americans are today aware of the violent forces which need to be counteracted and minimized in national life. Recently, however, the Vietnam war with its especially atrocious elements (My Lai and the many technologies of modern war) have also stimulated violence within national society. A few words in a column can only remind us of the need to sweeten and purify national life, through individual and societal awakening, under the awareness of God's universal protective and purifying power.

On the immediate operational level it is worth considering how much President Ford's travels are an obsessive hangover of

his quarter-century of practical political activity. He speaks of the desirability of "dialogue" with the American people. How much "dialogue" is there, really, in handshaking and hand-waving? Are there not better ways for him to meet people, in responsible groups, where he can partake of the most important part of dialogue, which is listening? Intelligent use of television in such groups where there is meaningful encounter with American people would reach the millions. It could be good campaigning as well as responsible stewardship.

Surely it is now obvious that better measures of gun control are essential, especially of handguns. Such measures, however practical, do not get at causes and they should be our main concern. The appalling irrationality of recent events — as testified freely by the persons themselves who were involved — show vividly how the atmosphere of national life needs to be purified. The pollution of the spirit is as challenging as the pollution of air or water, and it can be purified.

Bangladesh: bait for communists?

By Russell Brines

The tragedy of Bangladesh symbolizes the continuing tragedy of the newly emergent world.

It is too early to determine the probable outcome of the coup which killed the "father" of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and set up a new power structure. But the upheaval was part of the bloody, perhaps irreparable, process by which the majority of the world's new nations are trying to bridge centuries of frozen history.

The swift rollback of West European colonialism after 1945 suddenly revealed a vast world which had not left the 18th century. The overlords had kept their millions of subjects hobbled in the repressive mold of their own ancient cultures, or, at least, had not encouraged them to leave it. Only a thin veneer of men and fewer women were educated to modernity.

Thus, it was true that few, if any, of the more than 100 new nations created during the process were ready for modern self-government, although this reality often was used to rationalize continued colonial rule. The educated elites who assumed power were alien in their own country. Instead of trying to draw

upon the native past for whatever strengths it could supply, they attempted to apply sophisticated political systems and the untested theories they had studied abroad.

The systems could not be absorbed by societies lacking the experience to use them. They could not be administered by bureaucrats who had failed to acquire the respect for others which is essential to Western politics, particularly parliamentary democracy, and instead still lived under the code of the native past, where the strong ruled and took what they pleased.

Political experimentation only intensified other pressures forcing the young nations through somewhat the same cycle of violent tempering which older countries had experienced before establishing a modicum of national and international stability. The result has been a continual series of wars, insurrections, military coups, internal upheavals, and staggering political corruption while millions go through the painstaking process of learning how to live together in the modern world.

Bangladesh belongs to what might be called the second cycle of this process. The nation was born three years ago, with the decisive

help of the Indian Army, as the result of the first successful revolution against the government of a nation which itself had been created in the great anticolonial revolution. The separation from Pakistan was filled with atrocities and gunfire, and Bangladesh was welcomed with perhaps more international goodwill and sympathy than any of the other new nations.

But what the world applauded was essentially a war of racial separation. It was an emotional movement, but not a wise one. The brilliant, volatile Bengalis produced leaders who were including Sheikh Mujib himself who were even less prepared than most of their peers in the new world. The new nation, plagued by cyclones, floods, and untapped backwardness, was incapable of self-sufficiency. It lives on an international dole, which will have to continue for the foreseeable future. The fiery, charismatic Mujib, a revolutionary not an administrator, became a moody, isolated autocrat under the pressures around him, trying to create a hand-made form of socialism with a corrupt bureaucracy.

This turmoil is the objective of a global campaign by communists of all factions to

turn racial unrest into the same disruptive force that anticolonialism became and continues to be. The communists helped to precipitate premature decolonization of the West European empires, but they failed to transform this movement into an arc of new communist nations, as they hoped. Now they are seeking power by playing upon all the racial and tribal problems left unsettled by the colonialists. In their hands the American-made slogan, "Self-determination of peoples," has become a time bomb — and an absurdity. How could the world afford to support 2,000 or 3,000 new Bangladeshes?

For Bangladesh, quick political maturity and stability are vital necessities. The country is both the gateway to South Asia and a key point along the line selected by China and the Soviet Union to halt each other's expansion. Turmoil not only will invite deep meddling by both communist powers but will raise the very serious possibility that newly toughened India, which still keeps troops secretly in Bangladesh, would take over the country before allowing unrest to infect its own troublesome Bengalis in West Bengal.

Mr. Brines is a veteran writer on Asian affairs.